Eighth Series, Vol. XXXVII, No 25

Tuesday, March 29, 1988

Chaitra 9, 1910 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES
# (English Version)

**Tenth Session**

**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES



LOK SABHA

———

*Tuesday, March 29,1988/Chaitra 9, 1910 (Saka)*

———

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

## WELCOME TO GERMAN DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Honourable Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Horst Sindermann, President of the People's Chamber of German Democratic Republic and Hon'ble Members of German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :

1. Mr. Herbert Ziegenhann, MP
2. Mr. Manfred Scheler, MP
3. Dr. (Mrs.) Baerbel Schindler-Saefkow, MP
4. Mr. Lutz Ahnfeld, MP
5. Mr. Gerhard Holtz-Baumert, MP

The Delegation arrived Delhi today. morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the Chairman of the Council of State of GDR Chairman, Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the friendly people of the German Democratic Republic.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Kannada Programmes on National Holidays

*491. SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Kannada programmes throughout the day on National holidays viz Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti on Bangalore Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to telecast Kannada programmes and Kannada feature films depicting the story of freedom fighters or inspiring people on nationalism and national integration in the afternoons on those National holidays by Bangalore Doordarshan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

**Statement I**

Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore does telecast Kannada programmes on National

holidays in its normal evening transmission which is now for a duration of 130 minutes daily commencing at 1830 hours.

Besides the live telecast of Flag Hoisting ceremony at Red Fort and Republic Day Parade, special programmes on Patriotic themes are telecast on national holidays. There is, however, no proposal to extend the transmission to afternoon on these days.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, Doordarshan is really an affront to the people of Karnataka in general and the people of Bangalore in particular. Doordarshan is meant to educate the people of the region and also to entertain the people of the region. Now what is happening Sir, is that out of 300 minutes programme, hitherto only 90 minutes programme was in Kannada, and particularly in twelve other centres in Karnataka, everything is relayed from Delhi. What is the use of having Doordarshan like that ? Only very recently when Shri Bhagat took over, he enhanced it by thirty minutes. Of course, I must thank him for that. Sir, the people of Karnataka are really agitated—hitherto they were saying that first studio will be constructed and afterwards the timings will be enhanced.

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question please.

SHRI V. S KRISHNA IYER : I am very sorry to say that out of 300 minutes programme, only 120 minutes programme is being telecast in Kannada (*Interruptions*)

The demand of the people in Karnat ka is that we should have at least three hours programme in Kannada just as you have got in other States like Hyderabad, Madras and other centres. Will the Government take initiative to enhance the time limit to at least three hours immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : The hon. Member knows that he had thanked us for that. The programme is being progressively increased and the hon. Member has written to me thanking for that. We shall keep your suggestions in view subject to programe production facility. We are for giving more and more programmes in Kannada. The hon. Member had already thanked me.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I once again thank him Sir. Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that out of 90 employees, who are there, hardly ten people know Kannada. How can you produce Kannada programmes ? Who will produce Kannada programmes ? Suppose if a Kannada man has to come and sit in Assam, can you ask him to produce programmes in Assamese. I wrote a letter to the Hon. Minister and he said "according to rules, we do not go by language" Then, what is the meaning in it ? Should they not know the language of that locality ? I do not mind if a Hindi man comes and sits there and produce Kannad programmes... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The same thing is happening in Assam also.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : May I request the hon Minister to take steps to see that people knowing Kannada are appointed there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I agree with the Hon. Member that those who are expected to produce programmes in a particular language should know that language; should be conversant with language and should be able to do that programme. I will have a check-up done on that. So far as the recruitment of services is concerned, there is no State-wise or language-wise quotas fixed; but in a particular language where the programme is supposed to be produced, I will have a look at it and see that the people who produce programmes have sufficient proper knowledge of the language.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the Kannada programmes are concerned, during these days it is hardly one to one and a half hours. I agree with the Hon. Member Shri Krishna Iyer that the feeling in Karnataka is that more time should be devoted for Kannada programme. That is one demand. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In Bangalore. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Not only in Bangalore but in the entire Karnataka. Sir, I am laying more emphasis on the quality of the Kannada programme. I am very sorry to say that so far as the quality of the Kannada programme is concerned, it appears as if those who are in charge of Kannada programmes know how to fill the gap by all sorts of programmes which are of no interest to the viewers at all—either those who are in charge of the Kannada programmes are short of resources—it is for the Minister to tell us—or as Mr. Krishna Iyer has said, they do not have ABC knowledge of Kannada; they do not have either imagination or vision about producing good quality programmes. I will not agree with any Member if he says that Karnataka is short of talent. It is not short of talent and Karnataka has produced good artists who are well known throughout India and also in the entire world. When this is the state of affairs, I would like to know why the programme in Kannada, which is being produced and put on T.V. is so poor; and what are the concrete steps that Government proposes to take in order to improve the quality of Kannada programme. The Hon. Minister can very well compare the quality of programmes produced in Marathi, Tamil, Bengali with that of Kannada programmes. As I said and I repeat it, less said the better about the quality of Kannada programmes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To bring them at par, do not deteriorate the quality of Marathi programmes.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : What the Hon. Member has said, I certainly agree that we need to improve the quality of Doordarshan programmes including the programmes in Kannada. I agree with him that there is a lot of talent in Kannada. I will certainly consider this matter. I will discuss this matter with the Members of Parliament from Karnataka also in order to see what best we can do to further improve the quality of programmes.

**Inter-Ministerial Group on Coal Supplies to Power Plants**

+

*494. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up an inter-Ministerial group to coordinate and ensure coal supplies to the power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the group; and

(c) the estimated loss to power plants due to non-supply of adequate coal during the last three years and further steps Government propose to take to boost the coal supplies to power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) to (c). Coal supply to power stations in the country is monitored by Central Government and priority is accorded to supply of coal to the power sector. A Standing Linkage Committee functions in the Department of Coal with representatives of Department of Coal, Department of Power, Ministry of Railways, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Coal Companies which decids linkages on quarterly basis. Supply of coal to power stations is monitored closely by Coal India Limited, Ministry of Railways and Departments of Coal and Power, and CEA in order to ensure that adequate supplies of coal are available with the power stations to maintain the level of generation required. By and large, the position in regard to supply of coal to power stations in the country has been satisfactory and thermal generation in the three years from 1985-86 has exceeded the targets.

A special Inter-Ministerial Group was set up by the Department of Coal to co-ordinate and ensure adequate and regular coal supplies to thermal power stations in the country as a part of Action Plan to build adequate coal stocks with the power stations in view of the 6-day strike call by workers in coal industry from 15.3.1988.

The Group comprised representatives of Ministry of Railways, Departments of Coal and Power, Coal India Limited and the Central Electricity Authority.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government deserves congratulations for constituting this Permanent Standing Committee. However, the point of concern is that many times coal stock gets almost exhausted in the power plants where power generation takes place. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether any powers have been granted to this Standing Committee ? At times, there is an acute shortage of coal in the power plants. Who is responsible for it ? Are the power plants responsible for it because they do not make payments regularly and do not maintain adequate stocks or are the coal mines responsible for it as they do not maintain the sufficient stock to meet the requirement, or are the Railways responsible for it ? Who is accountable for not supplying coal to the power plants in time ? On account of sufficient stock not being avilable, coal has to be transported by road which is many times more expensive than the coal transported by railways and the Government has to suffer losses as a result thereof. The question arises as to where lies the fault and where is the lacuna ? Is it in Railways, in Mines or in the Power Stations and what permanent and short term measures are being taken to remove this lacuna ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have constituted a Permanent Standing Committee, known as Coal Linkage Committee, with representatives of Department of Coal, Department of Power and Ministry of Railways. The Committee decides the short term and long term linkages and quarterly review is undertaken. The daily stock position from the power stations and the Central Electricity Authority is obtained and action is taken on that basis. It is true that certain power plants are not interested in increasing their stocks. Shri Purohit is well aware that it results in lock-up of funds and therefore, they try to maintain the stock at the minimum level. But, when there is a short supply due to non-arrival of wagons or rakes, then they rush in. Therefore, we are making efforts to ensure that stocks keep increasing and as we have witnessed recently when there was a threat of strike and our friends, the so-called...(*Interruptions*) I said so-called...

MR. SPEAKER : The translation is correct. Should we allow it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The 'so called' is all right. We had increased the stock. But, it depends on the fact that production of coal is adequate and there is no hold up in railways. If there is a proper coordination and the power houses also make efforts to increase their coal stocks, I think there will be no difficulty in this matter.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : In order to combat such a situation, can the Central Government not issue instructions to the power stations to maintain a minimum level of stocks for about one or one and a half months ? You should frame necessary rules in this regard because it concerns the interest of the country. The workers merely show their helplessness and want the plants to be closed down on account of exhaustion of the coal stocks. Therefore, I want to suggest that you should issue instructions to them to maintain at least 1 or 1½ months stocks so that this situation can be met with.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How will it be useful ? We wanted that they should maintain stocks for at least 15 days but many power stations do not have so much funds which they can afford to block.

MR. SPEAKER : Besides instructions, let the funds also be provided.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will ensure against the closure of power stations on the grounds of coal shortage. The power

stations are not closing down and power generation is also not being stopped. On the contrary, you will find that power generation has increased which proves the fact that the supply of coal is regular.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir, it is true that this year power generation has increased by about 56 per cent in the Thermal Power Stations and its credit goes to the Government. Though both the Departments of Energy and Coal are with him and there is a regular supply of coal, but, Sir, I want to raise a fundamental question. The price of coal is the same all over India but there are certain mines under Coal India Ltd. and in this connection, I want to mention Kharia and Amlori in my constituency from where coal is being supplied to the various power stations as per the directions of the Linkage Committee and consequently mines are suffering losses and these power plants are earning profits. Coal India is suffering losses for supplying coal and these power stations are earning profits. I want to give an example of N T.P.C. here. So far as supply of coal is concerned, will the Hon. Minister issue directions to the Linkage Committee to the effect that no colliery will supply its coal at loss, it may supply, at least, on no profit no loss basis ? Apart from that, the Electricity Boards have thousands or crores of rupees as arrears today. I know about Uttar Pradesh. One Electricity Board has an outstanding amount of Rs. 45 crores against it and today Coal India is also having shortage of funds and is suffering losses for supplying coal to the Electricity Boards. In order to solve this problem, will the Linkage Committee be directed to ensure that coal will be supplied at least at the price at which it is mined and there will be no loss to the mines ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not the concern of the Linkage Committee to fix the rates or to recover the arrears. The function of the Linkage Committee is to ensure that coal is available regularly, but we are trapped in such a vicious circle that we have to recover the cost of coal from those to whom we are supplying it and the power stations have to recover their dues of the power supply from those to whom they have supplied power and the parties concerned are not making payment due against them. Thus, this is all a matter of give and take. We have suggested to the Central Government to take measures to improve present situation of the power stations and to find out ways to solve the problem of recovery of the amount outstanding against them. A sum of Rs. 80 crores is to be recovered from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Now, with whom should we quarrel ? It is like piercing your own lips with your own teeth and which will be like shedding your own blood. We cannot stop supply of coal. If it was possible to adopt commercial attitude, we could have said coal will be supplied only when payments are made. But if we stop supplying coal, you know it will create an uproar in the country. Therefore, we cannot adopt such a policy, but some efforts are on to find out ways to recover the outstanding payments. This is a question of loss. The cost of production of coal in certain mines is very high. We take the overall national average. At some places the expenditure is less while at others it is more. In price fixation we take into account the overall average If separate rates are fixed for separate mines, then many power houses will stop functioning.

[*English*]

**Shortfall in Power Generation**

*496. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some shortfall in power generation during the last few months;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up power generation by the existing power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) to (c). The total power generated in the last three months from December, 1987 to February, 1988 was about 51.67 billion units as compared with the programme of about 50.61 billion units. In 1987-88, the total generation is expected to be about 202 billion units as against the target of 205 billion units. This gap is mainly due to a shortfall of about 9 billion units in hydro generation on account of low reservoir levels. In order to offset the shortfall in hydel generation, a contingency plan was formulated and implemented to increase thermal generation. As a result, thermal generation in 1987-88 will exceed its target by over 6 billion units.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He answers about coal and she answers about the electricity. What is this dispute ?

MR. SPEAKER : You often do not see the difference. Shri Bairagi, you are a poet, find out the difference.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : This is not a dispute. This is harmony.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The Hon. Minister, in her statement has stated that the total generation is expected to be about 202 billion units as against the target of 205 billion units, in the year 1987-88. So, there will be a shortfall. For that it has been stated that to offset the shortfall in hydel generation, a contingency plan was formulated and implemented to increase the thermal generation.

This hydel generation is dependant on the vagaries of the monsoon. So, the Government has to depend upon the thermal generation and also attempt has been made to generate power from the tidal waves and also power is being generated from nuclear source. Under these circumstances, as the Minister stated more than once in this House, sufficient coal and that too of the best grade is available in Orissa. As such, I would like to know whether the Minister will take steps besides if any steps taken so far in terms of any specific programme or time-bound programme to generate power from the coal which is available at Talcher and Ib Vally and also to generate nuclear power in Ganjam district in Orissa where there is infrastructure.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say, as one of the Hon. Members mentioned before the question, I would like to assure them that there is no *Jhagada* between the Minister for Coal and Energy and the Minister of Satate for Power. Sir. there is very harmonious working...

MR. SPEAKER : He will supply coal and you will produce energy.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Unless the coal reaches the power station, we will not be able to generate power. We are glad that coal has been reaching in time.

As the hon. Member is aware, this year, because of the vagaries of monsoon, there was 16 per cent shortfall in the hydel generation. But because of the alterness and the contingency plan which was drawn up to generate more on the thermal side, the shortage of 9 billion units, which would have been the result has been lessened by 6 billion units because of the extra production of the thermal generation. So, there will be a total shortfall of only 3 billion units. I think, this contingency plan has solved things to a very great extent.

At the same time, I would like to say that never before has the power generation stood as it stands today in the history of India, i.e. crossing 200 billion units. It may be 202 billion units. So, the shortfall will be only 1.8 percent. As a matter of fact, considering the hydel generation which is below 16 per cent, this is a great step and leap forward.

At the same time, he has mentioned about tidal thing. We have a plan coming up for the tidal generation. We expect the

report by the end of this month and I think, when it comes to us it will be examined in detail. It may be about 900 mega watt but we are not in a position to say precisely when it will take off. The viability will have to be taken into consideration. About the particular part of the coal, our coal has a content of about 35 per cent ash. We are able to live with it and as the Hon. Minister said from time to time we can neither wish it away nor wash it away. We are living with the supply.

MR. SPEAKER : No wishy wash.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : No. As regards Orissa and Ganjam, it is good coal and I think you can check up with the Ministry there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you want us to live with ashes ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Ashes are very important.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a sportsman and he is talking about the other ashes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You will never win ashes.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the Contingency Plan and what is the requirement of power in the country and to what extent electricity is being generated and whether the Government has made any short-term and long-term plan to meet the demand. If so, when and how ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Regarding Contingency Plan, it was drawn at the thick of the time when the severest drought of the country was here and three steps we decided immediately that those thermal stations which have to go in for maintenance and have to be closed down should be re-sheduled. They can be taken up later on so that the generation continues and it is because of that there has been higher degree of thermal generation.

Secondly, where there is forced outage we try to bring them back into working operation so that more generation can be done.

Thirdly, above all, we are also trying to see that they could be commissioned as early as possible so that the stabilisation and commissioning, at that period, the gap is removed. Because of that Contingency Plan has to put in as much alertness and industrial capacity generation. Things were worse earlier. Today we find that they showed satisfactory results.

As regards the potential of the power sector, we have very huge potential and it varies with the requirement of the country and as the demand grows up, we will be able to supply more and we are able to make greater availability. This year we excepted a shortage of 9 per cent but because of the drought, the shortage went up to 11 per cent. But by the end of the Seventh Plan, we hope that the shortage will be of the order of 5.4 per cent.

Regarding the amount of money, this is a priority sector. We have to say that we are getting more money for that. Even for starting the project for the 8th Plan, we have allotted Rs. 11,000 crores more in addition to what we have done so that the Project in the Eighth Plan can be started right now

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Hon. Minister has said that there is a decline in the hydro power because of the drought. But there is one area which has the highest potentiality of hydro-power in thie country and that is the North-Eastern region where we do not have drought but we have floods. The Brahmaputra Board has pr pared at Master Plan which says that the development of hydro-power in the North-Eastern region should be given priority over other regions because it is available in abundance and at much cheaper cost. This Master Plan, I am told, has been forwarded to the Ministry. Therefore, I would like to know whether your Ministry has Master Plan and, if so, what is the reaction to this particular suggestion of the Master Plan and what steps are being taken by the Ministry to develop hydro-power in that region.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : This is a valid question. I am glad we have all the potential of hydel sector. We have a potential of about 84,000 MW of hydel in the country of which about 38 per is located in the North-East and we have a Scheme for about 24,000 MW as per the Brahmaputra Board But it requires colossal amount of funding. So, we are going into it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : You need more funding. You go for huge thermal plants instead of Micro and Minihydel generations.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : No. We do not go in for that. We are going for mini and Micro Projects also. We are trying to start many small and micro projects also. We are also going into the viability and the commercial aspect of it. Personally, I feel there is a great potentiality for it and we will try to give it a thrust so that this will be cheaper, this will be pollution-free and this will be a permanent solution.

MR. SPEAKER : Brahmaputra is itself a store-house of energy. 21 lakh cusecs is discharged in that quick-flowing big river

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, in Part (b) of the question it has been asked that if there is a shortfall, the extent thereof and the main reasons therefor. I feel that one of the areas is that of transmission losses in the country. That area has not been touched by the Hon Minister in her reply. Sir, I would like to say that in this very House about one year back, we amended the Electricity Supply Act. There are possibilities of high lossses in transmission. The responsibility has been fixed upon the officials concerned and the field staff. I would like to know whether any action has been taken by the State Electricity Board or by the Central Electricity Authority or whether you have fixed up some programme or some modalities as to how to implement those provisions of the Act. Even today, in my State of Rajasthan, the transmission losses are to the extent of 30-35 per cent. This loss is the loss to the nation. How the Ministry is going to avert this loss and what measures have been taken ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : This transmission and distribution loss is very much higher. The average is about 22 per cent for the whole country. Therefore, we started right from the beginning of the last year—I mean this financial year—and we took Zonal meetings of every State. We made it necessary for every State Board—along with the Power Ministers - to realise that the transmission and distribution losses should be made up. They should be reduced. As a matter of fact, reduction of 1 per cent loss is equivalent to about saving of Rs. 450 crores and with this amount we can set up one Super-thermal Power Plant. Therefore, this is a very important aspect and every step has been taken (*Interruptions*). I have already told about it. At the same time, we have also started some incentive prize scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses. It pertains not only to the workers from each Electricity Board, the Chairman but anyone from the public, from any profession, can come out with any innovative scheme and they shall be given some special prize for it, I would be very happy if we can reduce this loss. We are conscious of this defect. We want to bring it down.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister one thing. There is plenty of gas available in the Krishna-Godavari basin and in East and West Godavari. To make use of this gas, is there any proposal to set up higher capacity turbines to generate a power unit East-Godavari ? I would like to know the categorical answer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I want to say something on the earlier question. I will say it afterwards. But about the first question regarding gas, we are already along the pipeline setting up three gas-based thermal plants at Anta, Kawas and Auraiya. There is a proposal to set up gas-based plant also at *Dadri* and for the capital region of Delhi When we have sufficient gas in Godavari basin, one of the users of this is the power generation people. The question is that gas is to be used either for making fertilizers or for generation of power. So, it will depend upon how much gas is available for power generation. It is true that gestation period for gas-based thermal power plant is the lowest and we can produce power at the earliest. So, therefore, if gas

is available, we would definitely like to make use of it for generation of power. Regarding the earlier question, I would like to add that it is true that due to transmission losses, much of our power revenue is lost and utilisation of power purpose is affected So, transmission and distribution losses, actually, mean—I have stated earlier also—50 per cent of it is theft. Technical loss is only 10 per cent. In Rajasthan, if it is 35 percent, you easily take it that nearly 20 per cent is due to theft and theft means straightway loss to the revenue because those people have stolen and utilised power without paying for it. That is why we have framed a law—Central legislation and also State legislation. It is necessary that this law should be implemented firmly.

**Commissioning of Doordarshan transmitters**

*497. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of places where low power transmitters or high power transmitters of Doornarshan will be commissioned during 1988-89;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up low power transmitters or high power transmitters in North Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTIVG (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) About 60 new TV transmitters are tentatively scheduled to be commissioned into service during 1988-89. The locations of these transmitters have still to be decided.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan in respect of the State of Bihar includes, inter alia, the establishment of a high power (10KW) TV transmitter each at Katihar and Daltonganj and a low power (100 W) TV transmitter each at Begusarai, Bokaro, Chaibasa, Forbesganj, Giridih, Gopalganj, Madhubani, Motihari, Saharsa, Sasaram, Siwan and Sitamarhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Doordarshan has become a powerful medium of communication through its transmitting centres and national programmes. You have stated in your reply that 60 new transmitters are scheduled to be set up in the whole country I want to know from the hon. Minister that out of those what will be the number of the low-power and the high power transmitters separately. How is it justified that ignoring the selected locations, you have set up Doordarshan centres at the locations which were not selected for the purpose and what is the number of such locations?

[*English*]

SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, in the remaining two year period of the Seventh Plan, in Bihar, two high-power transmitters will he installed at Katihar and Daltonganj and 12 low-power transmitters as listed out in the answer to the main question. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : The Hon. Member wants a list of high-power and low-power transmitters functioning in the country or proposed to be brought about. I will send her a list.

MR. SPEAKER : We might all like to have it

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Two high-power and 12 low-power transmitters are likely to be installed in Bihar. My constituency—Motihari is also there in this list. Motihari is a border district

near Nepal. You have proposed to install a low-power transmitter there. But keeping in view its geographical and natural conditions and the fact that the Government of Nepal has set up a high power transmitter in Virganj, a high-power transmitter should be set up there because if a low-power transmitter is set up there, then the programmes will be intercepted by the transmitting Centre of Nepal. The Government have set up microwave station in Jammu & Kashmir. The same arrangement should also be made here. A high power transmitter should be installed in Motihari and an all powerful Doordarshan studio should be set up in Muzaffarpur. This is a backward and rural area. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Hon Minister, kindly speak in Hindi. You know Hindi.

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I very much appreciate and understand the concern of the Hon. Member for Motihari, her constituency and her request for high power transmitter. I just wish to bring to her kind notice that the low power transmitters. (*Interruptions*),

[*Translations*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Everyone is requesting you to speak in Hindi. You can speak . . , (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this fun?

[*English*]

What is this? (*Interruptions*) I don't allow anybody. (*Interruptions*)

Nobody has my permission.

[*Translations*]

You can speak in any language you like.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H K.L BHAGAT : I appreciate the concern of the Hon Member for her constituency. Motihari is already in the list. She has requested to set up there a High-power transmitter in stead of a low-power. But, we have to see many things for setting up a high power transmitter. Its machine depends on a number of things, we have to see every thing, we have to see its channel etc It has, therefore, been proposed to set up a low power transmitter. First you have the low-power transmitter.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that his predecessor Mr. Panja, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, had visited Khajuraho last year and there in the presence of correspondents, public representatives and local respected persons, he declared to set up a T V. transmitter at Chhatarpur before the commencement of Khajuraho Festival in March. But, sir, the transmitter has not been installed as yet. Although equipments and other necessary items have been received there but installation work has not yet started. They have demanded two rooms from the State Government. The State Government has provided two rooms in the rest house there but the transmitter has not yet been installed Now, they are demanding the transfer of the whole of the rest house. The then Minister of Information and Broadcasting had assured that the transmitter would be installed by 1985-86 but now it is 1988 and the same has not been installed as yet. A U H.F. power transmitter is proposed to be set up there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which it is likely to be installed there?

SHRI H.K L. BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware if any commitment regarding installation of the transmitter before March 1988 was made by my hon. predecessor. However, I would like to tell, particularly when it has been asked by the hon. Member in the House, that the matter regarding the installation of transmitter in Chhatarpur is in process.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir. the people of Rajasthan, specially from the two district of Jhunjhunu and Sikar, are also aspiring for the T.V. transmitter to be installed there. First one is my constituency and the later is yours, even then there is no proposal for a setting up a transmetter there. The Hon. Minister has been kind enough to us. I, therefore, hope that our area may also have a T.V. transmitter soon if he pays some attention

to it and will provide a T.V. transmitter in my constituency Jhunjhunu?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Khan, you remind hon. Minister about the assurance.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Yes sir, Hon. Minister has given an assurance. May I know by what time he will be able to implement it?

SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, the original question is related to Bihar. But, now you have raised a question about Rajasthan. There is a T.V. expansion programme for Rajasthan also. The hon Member wanted to know certain things about his area. I will let him know. But with due regard, I would like to make an humble submission that the speed by which the programme has been carried out during the last one and half year in India has no parallel in the world.

MR. SPEAKER : We want this speed to be maintained. The question as such was not there but it has now been raised.

[*English*]

**Extension of HBJ Pipeline to Delhi**

*498. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline to Delhi for power generation by 1989;

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) whether preliminary talks were held in this regard with the HBJ pipeline contractors; Spie Capag; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). There is a proposal under consideration for the extension of the HBJ Pipeline to Delhi and to supply gas to DESU for power generation. GAIL have held preliminary discussions with contractors, including Spie Capag, in this regard.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The Minister has admitted that the proposal do exist for the extension of the HBJ pipeline to Delhi. That being the case, will he be good enough to give us some details including the cost involved? He also stated that some preliminary negotiations have been held; in which case with what result?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Negotiations are in a very preliminary stage. We are talking to the contractors of HBJ including Spie Capag and also their sub contractors. This proposal has not yet been cleared by the Government. We have not yet decided what to do. It is under consideration but to avoid delay we are also talking. Extension of this pipeline will take place in three parts—purchasing of pipes, coating of pipes and laying of pipes. These negotiations are being carried on just to avoid delay but no firm decision has been taken that it should be extended upto Delhi.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The point is this is a new line That being so why should negotiations be confined only to the previous contractors? Why not it be opened to new contractors so that they also participate in the discussions? Their rates may be cheaper. Why not that possibility be explored? The line which was originally planned and installed was mainly for the purpose of fertiliser plants. The fertiliser plants were not able to utilise the gas available. In view of that GAIL was incurring tremendous loss. It was in that light that gas was chosen to be diverted to New Delhi or there are other valid reasons involved? What is the loss involved and what is the basis of thinking of this? What is the specific purpose and the details about it and the names of the contractors?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : As far as the first part of the question is concerned I would say we are only initiating the negotiations and if we think that re-inviting of

quotations and tenders from other parties is required that we will do but this can only be done after a firm decision has been taken. As regards extension of pipeline some of our fertiliser plants have been delayed, namely, Shahjahanpur, Sawaimadhopur, etc. and our power plants are also delayed to that extent. So we are thinking of having some fallback consumers we can use for the gas already available to us. Then DESU plant is consuming lot of liquid fuel like naphtha which can be replaced by gas and it will be instrumental in saving the environment of Delhi. It is all under examination,

**Petrochemical Complex in Gujarat**

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*500. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the request of Government of Gujarat for setting up a petrochemical complex in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking final decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Some applications for the setting up of a petrochemical complex in Gujarat have been received. Final decision on these applications will be taken after a number of issues relating to availability of feed stock, tie up of resources, etc. are resolved.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Sir, my questien is probably clubbed with Hannan Mollah's. The head of my question and the tail of his question have been clubbed together tactfully avoiding the question I wanted to ask.

MR. SPEAKER : That is how marriagaes take place.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : What is the use ? Sir, I am happy that petrochemical complex of Gujarat has been cleared but the Minister in his reply has said that final decision on these applications will be taken. Already it has come in the newspapers that petro-chemical complex of Gujarat has been cleared...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J VENGAL RAO : It is not yet cleared.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : In West Bengal Haldia petrochemical complex is already behind the schedule by 18 months. The delay in the implemention of this project caused a great harm. In view of this, I want to know when the petro-chemical project of Haldia will be cleared by the Central Government.

SHRI J VENGAL RAO : I know that the Hon. Member will ask about Haldia also. I give that information. All the clearance from the Government of India have been given. Now its implementation duty is with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and the joint venture of Mr. Goenka.

SHRI J. BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has cleared.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Nothing is left with you now ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Can you show a letter.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I have categorically told you that all the clearances were given by us. Now the implementation is with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and joint venture person is Shri Goenka.

SHRI AJIT KUMR SAHA : May I know from the Hon. Minister when the applications for setting up this petro-chemical complex in Gujarat were taken and the date of approval of this project ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : From Haldia, I come to Gujarat. The first application which was filed, was rejected. Now in October 1985, the application was filed by Gujarat State Petro-chemical Corporation

Ltd and Reliance Industries for this project. They are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, I request the Minister to tell us whether our country is facing a serious shortage in the supply of HDP, LLDEP, and PVC. And because of that shortage, whether we are forced to spend our hard-earned hard curency. In view of that, I would also like to know whether the country and the Government are concerned for the immediate setting up of petro-chemical complex to save our foreign exchange. In this context, whether it is in the national interest to keep Haldia petro-chemical project pending for seven years and still it is not commissioned ? It should have been commissioned a few years back. What is the reason ? I would like to know categorically whether there is a political motivation or whether because it is in West Bengal, they are not doing it.

I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. He wrote to me that it is still under consideration. He is now saying that it was cleared. I would like to know when it was cleared and and when it will be commissioned.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : About Haldia, all the Ministry clearances are over. The implementation portion is with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister has written that it is still under consideration....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen ? Please sit down. When he says that it has been cleared, what does matter, whether cleared today or yesterday.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why it was pending for seven years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though it was proposed to set up a petro-chemical complex in Bihar, yet the proposal has not been cleared so far. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the reaction of the Government in this regard because no final decision in the matter has so far been taken. I want to know whether the Hon. Minister proposes to grant a petro-chemical complex in Bihar or the proposal as such has been shelved ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a question related to Bihar ?

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There is a proposal for Barauni. We are sending a team in the first week of April....(*Interrptions*)

**Capacity Utilisation of Cement Industry**

*501. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement industry has lately been working at a very low capacity utilisation of 70 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) : The overall capacity utilisation of cement industry in the last 2 years i.e. 1986 and 1987 has been 77 per cent and 71 per cent of the operational capacity respectively. The capacity utilisation in cement industry would have been better but for the power cuts imposed on the cement industry by the State Electricity Boards in the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in particular.

(c) The Industry has been encouraged to go in for captive power generation by setting up of captive DG sets and appropriate relief is allowed by reducing the levy quota to partly neutralise additional cost

involved in using power generated at higher cost from the captive DG sets.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no coherence between the question I have asked and the reply the Hon. Minister has given. I have asked as to what are the reasons for the low capacity utilisation and what steps are being taken to improve the position. I have always been told that because of the power cuts, capacity utilisation has been low. In reply to this Question earlier, it was stated that the Government was going in for captive power plants but there being no progress in this regard, capacity utilization has been low. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of persons who have sought permission to set up captive power generating sets specially when Government has reduced levy quota and what is the progress in this regard. Cement Association has given a memorandum to the Government stating that the production of cement is more but the demand is less. The cement is not available to the people in villages and if it is available it is found to be adulterated and filled in poor quality bags. Not only that, cement prices are going up. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is a shortage of cement in the country or the Government proposes to sell it at higher rates ? Is it also true that the cement dealers are requesting the Government to lift more cement from them and supply it to the irrigation department at lower cost. I want the Hon. Minister to reply to all these points.

[*English*]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : There is power shortage especially in Karnatka and Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, the power cut is 80 per cent. There are so many steel plants. In 1985, the installed capacity is 44.08 million tonnes and the actual production is 32.08 million tonnes. In 1986, the installed capacity is 51.45 million tonnes and the production is 35.28 million tonnes and in 1987, the installed capacity is 56.31 million tonnes and the production is 39.03 million tonnes. Sir, without power, how can they expect production ?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : In part 'C' you have said that those who go in for captive power generation will be provided relief by reducing the levy quota to partly neturalise additional cost. What happened about that ? The association represented to the Government to bring in surplus and the Government says that there is no demand and the villagers are saying that there is no cement and they are purchasing at higher cost and adulteration is much more. You are not replying to the main part of the question.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : The question is cement and steel plants have been working at a very low capacity utilisation and the reasons therefore and the steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of the industry. He is asking the allocation. How can I say about the allocation?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: You read your reply laid on the Table of the House. See the last sentence. Which you have mentioned in your reply. What steps you have taken and how many units are going in for captive power generation by setting up captive DG sets ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : We have been encouraging those people who want to set up captive DG sets.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker Sir, I want your protection because the association says in its representation about the demand and supply; supply is much more and production is more and utilisation is less. Whether it is a fact or not? Only the power constraint is there for purposes of production.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Setting up of Manufacturing Units in Kerala

*492. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up manufacturing units under his Ministry in Kerala during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The Ministry has set up a unit of Indian Telephone Industries at Palghat in Kerala. The unit is presently implementing a major expansion programme to manufacture Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges, RAX, and PABX.

**Employment to Persons whose Land has been acquired by ONGC**

* 93. SHRI G.I. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil and Natural Gas Commission give employment to at least one person from each family whose land has been acquired by them in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (c). Oil and natural Gas Commision has been following the instructions of Government with regard to giving preference in employment to persons whose land has been acquired. In Gujarat during the last three years employment has been given to 59 such persons.

**Rise in Price of Plastics**

*495 SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plastics will cost more in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the price of different varieties of plastics such as low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, and PVC resin has shot up by over 50 per cent in the world market;

(c) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Limited and the State Trading Coroporation are importing this material; and

(d) if so, from which country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTKY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). At present the domestic availability of plastics is not adequate to meet the indigenous demand in full and therefore the deficit is being met through imports. The international prices of plastics have gone up by more than 50 per cent during the last one year. The uptrend in international prices continues.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Brazil, France, Italy, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia.

**Hydel Potential in Kerala**

*499 SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a the total hydel potential in Kerala;

(b) how much has been exploited so far;

(c) whether there is any plan to tap this potential fully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The total hydel potential in Kerala is estimated at about 2 ·0 ' MW at 60 per cent load factor.

(b) The installed capacity in Kerala, at present, is about ' 476 MW.

(c) and (d) . Hydel projects with a total capacity of about 511 MW are under imple-

mentation in Kerala. In addition, the Central Electricity Authority has accepted, in principle, a capacity of about 200 MW for implementation in the State.

**Prices of Harmone Preparations**

*502. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hormone preparations are being sold at very high prices in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make these preparations available at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (b). The prices of some Hormone preparations are controlled as per the provisions of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1987 In respect of de-controlled Hormone preparation, the manufacturers are free to revise the prices. Government is empowered to bring within price-control any price-decontrolled drug should it be considered necessary to do so.

**Manufacture of Stainless Steel Buses**

*503. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a stainless steel bus with aerodynamic design has been launched in Salem;

(b) whether it will lead to substantial fuel economy due to weight reduction as well as lower maintenance expenditure;

(c) the factory in which it has been manufactured;

(d) whether Government propose to manufacture this type of buses on a large scale and introduce them in other cities also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Use of stainless steel has reduced the overall weight of the bus. However, as the bus has just been put into service, it is too early to assess the impact on fuel performance.

(c) The bus body has been fabricated at the Namakkal (Tamil Nadu) Workshop of Anna Transport Corporation.

(d) and (e). Stainless steel buses have just been introduced in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Large scale manufacture and usage of stainless steel buses will depend on the cost factor as well as savings in the fuel and maintenance expenditure, the performance of the vehicle, etc.

**Royalty on crude oil**

*504. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has demanded to raise the royalty on crude oil from Rs. 192 to Rs. 800 per metric tonne;

(b) whether Government of Assam, a major crude producing State, has put up a claim of Rs. 350 per metric tonne;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to give different rates of royalty to different States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Government of Gujarat and Government of Assam have demanded increase in rate of royalty on crude oil production from Rs. 192.00 per MT to Rs. 683.50 and Rs. 340 00 per MT respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telephones on Asking**

*505. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) by which year Government propose to provide telephones to the people on asking; and

(b) the details as to how Government propose to achieve this objective ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Department of Telecommunications has prepared a perspective plan to provide telephones practically on demand by the year 2010 A D.

It has, been estimated that this will call for increasing the number of direct exchange lines to about 190 lakhs by the turn of the century from the present 36 lakhs.

It has been further estimated that this will call for an investment of the order of Rs. 50,000 crores at current prices.

The department will like to undertake the plan provided the necessary resources could be allocated.

[*Translation*]

**MRTP enquiry into spare parts supplied to steel entrepreneurs**

*506. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has received complaints about various irregularities committed in supply of goods and spare parts to the public and private sector steel entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken action thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

| S. No. | Enquiry No & Date | Name of Supplier | Goods supplied | Name of entrepreneurs to whom supplied | Allegation | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | 21 of 1984 30.4.1984 | The Indian Ferro Alloy Producers Assn. Bombay & 7 others. | Ferro Manganese. | Steel Authority of India Limited. | Indulging in collusive tendering. | By an order dated 26.9.1986 the Commission refused order U/S 37(1). |
| 2. | 39 of 1984 5.7.1984 | 1. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay. | Commercial Tubes | Distributors/ Stockists of suppliers 1 & 2. | 1. Dumping of goods and pressuring distributors/ stockists to lift more than the minimum quantity stipulated in the agreement and terminating distributorship/stockistship of those who refused to lift the excess quantities. | The enquiry was disposed of by the Commission's order dated 23.9.1987. It held that as far as the trade practice of discriminatory discount is concerned, it did not restrict or discourage competition to any material degree within the meaning of clause (h) of Section 38(1) of the Act. |
| | | 2. M/s. Indian Tube Co. Ltd., Calcutta. | | | 2. Granting discriminatory turnover discount which are varied from time to time with different slabs of turnover to stockists/distributors. | Regarding the trade practice of pressurising distributor to lift more than the minimum stipulated quantity in the distributorship agreement, it directed the respondent u/s 37(1) to cease this practice and not to repeat it in future. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 64 of 1984 17.8.1984 | M/s. Shree Wire Rope Mfg. Co., Bombay & 12 others. | Steel Wire Ropes | Bhilai Steel Plant and others | Acting in concert with the object of giving identical rates and keeping terms and conditions of supply identical. | The Commission held by order dated 16.7.86 that respondent No. 5, 11 & 13 would discontinue forth with the RTP of collusive tendering and shall not repeat the same. |
| 4. | 156 of 1984 9.11,1987 | Sumitomo Corporation Tokyo, Japan & 9 others | Steel rolls & a number of Steel Articles. | Rourkela Steel Plant & other Steel Plants in India. | Fixing of prices of Steel rolls and other articles in consultation with each other, | A Notice of Enquiry issued on 9.11.1987 & further hearing is fixed on 11.4.1988. |
| 5. | 18 of 1988 Investigation order dated 27.1.1988 | Ferro Alloy Corporation Ltd., Tumsar Maharashtra. | Low Carbon Ferro Chrome | Members of Steel Induction Furnace Assn. of India. | Manipulation of prices of the product within the meaning of Section 2(O) of the Act. | The matter under enquiry is being investigated by Dir. Genl. (I &R). |
| 6. | 116 of 1988 Investigation order dated 8.3.1988. | Indian Metal Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar & 5 others. | Ferro Silicon | Members of The Indian Foundry Assn. | Acting in concert in fixing/ revising the prices of the product. | The matter under enquiry is being investigated by Director General (I & R). |

[*English*]

**IBRD to Study Drug Industry**

*507 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "IBRD to study drug industry" appearing in the Calcutta edition of Business Standard dated 3 March, 1988, and

(b) if so, what are the considerations which have weighed with Government in approaching the World Bank to make a study of the Indian drug industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). A news item to this effect has appeared in Business Standard. Howeve , no such study has been entrusted to World Bank.

**Speed Post Scheme**

*508. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Speed Post" scheme provides for refund if a letter despatched by means of such post is not delivered by the stipulated time ;

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what is the public response to this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MNISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (*SHRI VASANT SATHE*) : (a) *Yes, Sir.*

(b) In the Inland speed post service, the speed post fee is refunded if the item is not delivered within the stipulated time. The scheme of International Speed Post provides for the refund of the difference between the speed post charge and the airmail postage applicable for a registered item of the same weight in case the item is not delivered by the stipulated time.

(c) The public response to the Inland and International Speed Post schemes has been quite encouraging.

***Joint Venture with Bahrain***

*509. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have come from Bahrain to set up joint ventures ; and

(b) if so, in which field the joint ventures will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Minister for Development and Industries of Bahrain visited India from 21st to 26th February, 1988 at the invitation of the Minister of Industry During discussions, Bahrainian side showed interest in cooperation with India in the fields of Petrochemicals, aluminium, automobile tyres and tubes, iron and steel, fertilizers and small medium industries. No specific proposals for the setting up of joint ventures in any of these fields have been received.

**Production of Two and Four Wheeler Automobiles**

*510. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the production of two-wheeler and four-wheeler automobiles operated by petrol to check the consumption of petrol ;

(a) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are taking any other steps for reducing the consumption of petrol and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Production of fuel efficient vehicles is being encouraged through upgradation of technology, fiscal incentives and fuel efficiency norms.

**Coal reserves in Rajmahal area Bihar**

5135. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge coal reserve has been found in Rajmahal area of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for expediting the mining of coal in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) As per regional exploration carried out by Geological Survey of India, as on 1.1.88, the Rajmahal Coalfield has a Coal reserve of 9073.37 million tonnes.

(b) Rajmahal Open cast Project with the capacity of 5 million tonnes per year has been sanctioned by Government in May, 1985 and this project will attain its optimum production capacity by March, 1991. A project report for Rajmahal OCP (expansion)-capacity 10.5 million tonnes per year has also been formulated.

**Improvment of Embarkment Facilities at Rihand and Singrauli Projects**

5136. SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the embarkment/disembarkment points at Rihand Project and Singrauli Project under the National Thermal Power Corporation on Rihand reservoir are katcha and primitive and a large number of persons and school children going from Rihandnagar to Shaktinagar use these embarkment/disembarkment points daily for crossing the reservoir by motor boat ;

(b) whether these points are dangerous, especially during rains ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to improve the embarkment/disembarkment facilities and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). According to information available, the embarkation/ disembarkation points at both ends are suitably located on firm land. At the Shaktinagar end, a properly paved approach is available on the intake channel. At the Rihand end, the point of operation changes with the fluctuating reservoir level and a moveable jetty is utilised which can be pulled/extended from point to point, in accordance with the rise and fall of the Rihand reservoir level ; this facility is inspected by officials of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) on day-to-day basis and the movement of the boat is monitored using hand wireless sets. The Rihand project intake channel is expected to be ready for operation by July, 1988, which will make the boat embarkation/disembarkation point permanent.

**Self Employed Scheme for educated unemployed youth**

5137. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an evaluation of the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth has found serious shortfalls ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have analysed the causes of shortfalls in the scheme keeping in view the experiences gained since its inception ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take for the effective improvement of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). An evaluation of this scheme in some selected districts of U.P. and Orissa was conducted by Giri Institute, Lucknow in July 1987 for the cases sanctioned during 1983-84 and 1984-85 which shows that household income increased by 62.23 per cent and the per unit annual net income increased to about 21 per cent in the earnings over 1 or 2 years. The study team has observed that the SEEUY Scheme has helped in employment generation, improving the household income and has benefitted the needy persons in establishing their own ventures offering fulltime employment besides creating a favourable impact over the economic scene of the area.

**Kathalguri Project in Assam**

5138. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the factors causing transmission loss in supply of electricity ;

(b) whether transmission loss is increasing and if so, the position in this regard, State-wise and in centrally operated systems for the last three years ; and

(c) the details of the present position of the Kathalguri Project in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The transmission losses are due to energy dissipation in the conductors used for the transmission of power and very much depend upon the loading level of the transmission lines. The continued augmentation of transmission systems is reducing the loading levels on the transmission lines thereby restricting the losses in the transmission systems.

(c) The execution of Gas-based power project at Kathalguri in Assam has been entrusted to the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation. Infrastructural works on the project and survey of associated transmission lines is in progress.

**Installation of 25-line Exchanges**

5139. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued for preparieg a circlewise list of sanctioned 25-line exchanges and the programme for their installation in accordance with the 10th payment (final payment) ;

(b) if so, the details of instructions issued ;

(c) the programme of Himachal Pradesh Telecom. Circle and the names of the exchanges to be taken up for installation ;

(d) whether any time limit of six months has been fixed for ensuring the installation of a 25-line SAX after the data of 10th final payment ; and

(e) whether the entire waiting list in all the SAXs sanctioned during the last three years would be wiped out by providing all the connections ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instruction issued are given in the statement below.

(c) The new exchanges programmed for installation in Himachal Pradesh Telecom. Circle are Mair, S.P. Terrace, Rishiksh, Patlandar, Ladror, Bharolikalan, Bharari, Dulehar, Salooni, Uhal, Jangleberi, Mahori, Harchakian, Joularjue and Rakh.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir. progressively subject to technical feasibility and availability of stores.

**Statement**

**Priority in regard to opening of Rural Automatic Exchanges**

Whenever new rural automatic exchanges are to be opend on the basis of registration of demand from 10 applicants, the interse priority between exchanges should be established on the basis of date of payment of the 10th applicant.

**Employees Working in BHEL, Ranipet**

5140. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in BHEL plant at Ranipet, North Arcot district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) out of them, how many are from the North Arcot district and how many from other districts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to recruit only hands from North Arcot district during the course of expansion of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). The number of employees at the Ranipet unit of BHEL is 2634. The number of employees who have been recruited through Employment Exchange/ITI/Polytechnic/land losers category is 1766, out of the non-executive category of 2321.

(c). There is no oroposal at present for expansion of the Unit. Any requirement of man-power that may arise in future will be met as per the prescribed procedure.

**Regional Programmes Telecast by Cuttack TV Centre**

5141. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regional programmes telecast by Cuttack TV Centre need improvement;

(b) whether the programmes sponsored by Cuttack TV Centre for National Programme also need improvement;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction; and

(d) the steps taken to make regional programmes of Cuttack TV Centre popular and attractive?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes including the programmes produced by Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack. The Programme Advisory Committee attached to Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack suggests and advises improvement in programmes telecast by that Kendra. Staff of Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack is sponsored for attending Workshops and trainings to improve upon their skills from time to time. Surveys conducted by the Audience Research Unit and the letters received from the viewers are taken into consideration for improvement of the programmes. This is a continuous process.

**Oil Production by ONGC**

5142. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commision (ONGC) has achieved a record monthly crude oil production during the first six months of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). ONGC produced 13.98 million

tonnes of crude oil during April—September, 1987 as against 13.48 million tonnes planned.

**Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Kottayam District of Kerala**

5143. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges which have been modernised in Kottayam district of Kerala;

(b) whether the remaining exchanges will be modernised before the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) There are 53 exchanges in Kottayam district of Kerala out of which 2 exchanges at Changanacherry and Vaikom have been converted into electronic exchanges.

(b) and (c) The exchanges planned for conversion into electronic exchanges before the end of 7th plan are Kottayam and Kudavechoor while the rest are planned to be modernised progressively during the successive five year plans subject to availability of equipment.

**Target for self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth**

5144. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for 1988-89 under the self-employment schemes for the educated unemployed youth in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount earmarked to implement the scheme in the country, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The target for 1988-89 under Self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth will be fixed after 31st March, 1988 after the budget is passed by the Parliament. Under the Scheme the Central Government allocates to States/UTs only physical targets in terms of number of beneficiaries and do not allot funds to implement the scheme The loans are sanctioned by the banks on the recommendations of the DIC Task Forces. The capital subsidy to the extent of 25% on each loan contracted is paid out of Central Budget routed through Reserve Bank of India.

**Decentralisation of Procurement of Stores, Inventories by Central Coalfields Limited**

5145. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited have decided to decentralise procurement of stores and inventories;

(b) whether it will help the industry;

(c) whether the employees of the Central Coalfields Limited have opposed it; and

(d) if so, the details of their objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d). Central Coalfields Limited has a Central Purchase office in Calcutta. This purchase office is not being wound up but will continue to function. It is only the purchase of a few items of low value and low consumption that is being de-centralised to avoid procedural delays in procurement.

The total value of such items, the purchase of which is being de centralised would be about one percent of the total consumption. One of the unions at the Calcutta office of CCL has not favoured this

de-centralisation. However, the de-centralisation will allow the Calcutta purchase office to concentrate on procurement of vital and high value items of stores and avoid delays in procurement.

**Setting up of Rubber based Industries**

5146. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up rubber based industries in the country, particularly in Tripura where plenty of raw material is available;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Proposals for the setting up of any industry, including rubber based industry, are considered on merits as per existing guidelines. No proposal for the setting up of any rubber based industry in Tripura is pending with the Government.

**Purchase of Bush Button telephones**

5147. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and estimated cost of push-button telephones which the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi and Bombay is purchasing presently;

(b) the mode of purchase, whether any tenders were floated or the purchase is being made by negotiations only; and

(c) the reasons for not taking up the manufacture of this type of telephone instruments at the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd , Bangalore or in its Naini Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam have placed orders for supply of 4 lakh Push Button Telephones at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores for Delhi and Bombay.

(b) Purchase orders have been placed on the basis of offers received in response to open tenders

(c) The Indian Telephone Industries have taken up the manufacture of push button telephones but their supply is still not commenced.

**Setting up electronic telephone exchange in Birbhum district of West Bengal**

5148. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an electronic telephone exchange in the Birbhum district, West Bengal;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A 100 line electronic exchange was proposed to be set up at Sainthia in Birbhum district of West Bengal. The same has been commissioned on 14.11.87, there is no further proposal to set up any other electronic exchange in Birbhum district during remaining period of 7th five year plan.

**Industrial units in Central sector**

5149 SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the industrial units in the central or centrally sponsored sectors set up during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the investment made in these units during the above period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Details of the units so far set up in the Central public sector have been given in page 181 to 198 of Volume-1 of Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988. Details of important projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under implementation as on 31.3.1987 have been given in pages 86 to 90 of the same Public Enterprises Survey. Information for the last three years alone is not available.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of increase in Gross Block during the three years upto 31.3.1987 is given below.

**Statement**

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | Increase in Gross Block during the three years upto 31.3.1987 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2778.40 |
| 2. | Assam | 1357.57 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1135.43 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1426.02 |
| 5. | Haryana | 237.89 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 316.38 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 69.56 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 393.99 |
| 9. | Kerala | 243.22 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 3175.57 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 3303.78 |
| 12. | Manipur | 8.36 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 2.38 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 5.19 |
| 15. | Orissa | 1639.91 |
| 16. | Punjab | 77.40 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 133.33 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 469 96 |
| 19. | Tripura | 67.45 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 1381.19 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 1179.57 |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar | 3.68 |
| 23. | Chandigarh | 0.54 |
| 24. | Delhi | 689.65 |
| 25. | Goa | 17.48 |
| 26. | Pondicherry | 0.87 |
| 27. | Others and Unallocated | 614.33 |
| | Total : | 20728.60 |

**Production of 6 APA**

5150. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale units are banned for setting up new units for production of 6 APA, whereas large scale units are allowed to do so and Government are granting registration for the same; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Creation of further capacity for 6 APA is being restricted for all sectors.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Rajghat Hydro-Electric Project, Madhya Pradesh**

5151. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to 3x15 Megawatt Rajghat Hydro-Electric Project of Madhya Pradesh under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and

(b) the time by which Planning Commission is likely to accord approval to the project report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Rajghat hydro-electric project, which is a component of the Rajghat Dam Project, involves forest land in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have not received a proposal for diversion of forest land from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. In regard to the proposal for diversion of land received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry of Environment and Forests have asked for additional information. The project would be processed for approval by the Planning Commission after forest clearance is available.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Industries in Eastern and North Eastern Regions**

5152. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to request industrialists to set up their industries in Eastern and North Eastern Regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). As a part of measures to ensure balanced regional development, Government have announced several incentives to enable entrepreneurs to establish industrial units in industrially backward areas including those in Eastern and North Eastern Regions. Details of various incentives are given in the Booklet on 'Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas' (updated upto Oct., 1986), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Soft Drink Companies**

5153. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4510 regarding items imported by manufacturers of soft drinks and state :

(a) how many soft drink companies are registered with the Ministry;

(b) whether all these companies have forwarded the requisite information; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 108 units are registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministry of Industry, for the manufacture of soft drinks. Most of these units are bottling plants and are franchise holders of soft drink concentrate manufactures.

(b) 88 Companies/bottling units have replied out of 24 units who were addressed.

(c) one soft drink concentrate manufacturer has started that it has imported certain essential oils etc., details of which are given below :

| | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Terepeneless essential oil | | | |
| (a) Quantity (kg) | 280 | 100 | 240 |
| (b) Value (Rs.) | 28,277 | 10,235 | 2,14,594 |
| 2. Cola Essence | | | |
| (a) Quantity (kg.) | 2320 | 3380 | 3880 |
| (b) Value (Rs.) | 1,87,895 | 2,59,760 | 2,88,846 |

Two soft drink manufacturers have started that they are not directly importing any items, but are purchasing certain imported ingredients locally which are used in the manufacture of soft drinks. All others have stated that they are not importing raw materials of using indigenously available imported raw materials.

One of the concentrate manufacturers had earlier started that natural essential oils and vegetables extracts, which are permitted under OGL to the actual users, were being imported for the manufacture of beverage concentrates. Now they have started that they are not importing any raw materials for the manufacture of soft drinks.

**Supply of poor quality of coal to State Electricity Boards**

5154. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding the poor quality of coal supplied to State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, to what extent poor quality of coal supplied to State Electricity Boards has resulted in failure of power generation, State-wise;

(c) whether the quality of coal so supplied has deteriorated; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to restore/improve the quality of coal to the satisfactory level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). There have been some complaints about the quality of coal supplied to State Electricity Boards, which mainly relate to supplies of oversized coal, mixture of extraneous material and high ash content. Such complaints occur mainly because in some coal seams, stones, shales etc. are found interbedded with coal. Indian coal is generally found to contain high ash content which has been increasing with passage of time on account of gradual depletion of reserves of superior grade and increased production from mines having reserves of inferior grade of coal. It is not possible to quantify the effect on the generation of power due to such problems of quality. However, during the current year (April 1987 - February 1988) thermal generation reached 135.5 Billion Units against the programme of 130.1 Billion units and the PLF achieved during this period was 56.0 per cent against the target of 53.2 per cent.

(d) Steps taken by Government to improve the quality of coal include setting up of a quality control organisation in each Coal Company, installation of coal handling and screening plants in a phased manner, breaking of oversized coal and removal of extraneous material manually to the extent possible at the loading points wherever coal handling plants are not available and providing of facilities of pre-inspection to consumers at loading points.

**Merger of National Antibiotics Ltd. with Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited**

5155. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for merger of National Antibiotics Limited, Pune with the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Hydro-Electric Projects in Orissa**

5156. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the execution of some hydro-electric projects in Orissa was under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, how many of them have been cleared as on 31st December, 1987; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite clearance of all the hydro-electric projects proposed to be executed in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). As on 31st December, 1987, 6 hydro-electric projects which have been approved were under implementation in Orissa.

(c) The clearance of projects for execution depends upon the comprehensiveness of the project reports, expeditious response of the project authorities to the various comments/observations of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and the relative priority accorded to the project by the State Government in terms of allocation of funds. All efforts are being made to expedite clearance of projects for execution.

**Scheme of Subsidy for GAPA**

5157. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the claim of subsidy by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in respect of GAPA during the years from the initiating of scheme of subsidy for GAPA;

(b) the payment made to these public sector units during each year, year-wise;

(c) whether any over payments have been made; and

(d) if so, on what basis and whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited are to return such excess payments with interest or not ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI G. VENGALA RAO) : (a) The total claim of M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. from the Drug Prices Equalisation Account in respect of GAPA and other drugs received from time to time is Rs. 1189.17 lakhs (upto September, 1987) and Rs. 347.68 lakh (upto December, 1985) respectively.

(b) The details of "on accounts" payments made against the claims of these public sector units are given below :

*Rupees in lakh*

| | *Upto 85-86* | *86-87* | *87-88* | *Totals* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. IDPL | 533.75 | 92.33 | 292.88 | 918.96 |
| M/s. HAL | 185.50 | 33.98 | 76.87 | 296.35 |

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Programmes Telecast by Bangalore Doordarshan**

5158. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes telecast by Bangalore Doordarshan need improvements;

(b) whether regional programmes are not given importance in that Doordarshan Kendra;

(c) if so, the steps taken to give more time for Kannada programmes; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). It has

always been the constant endeavour of Doordarshan including Bangalore Kendra, to improve upon its programmes. The staff working in this Kendra is sponsored or attending Workshops and trainings from time to time. Letters received from the viewers are also taken into consideration for improvement in the programmes.

Till 1.2.1988, the Doordarshan Kendra Bangalare had only an interim set up with limited programme production facilities. With the commissioning of full-fledged TV studio on 1.2.88, this Kendra has started telecast of regional programmes from 6.30 p.m. to 8.40 p.m. with effect from 18.3.88.

**Expansion Programme of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.**

5159. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. propose to implement its vast expansion programms during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked to implement the expansion programme ; and

(c) the details of the programme included under the expansion programme in Delhi and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMUNNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The amount expected to be spent to implement the expansion programme is given below :

| | *1988-89* | *1989-90* |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | Rs. 218 Crores | Rs. 325 Crores |
| Bombay | Rs. 315 Crores | Rs. 338 Crores |

(c) The following expansion of capacity in Delhi and Bombay has been planned during the remaining 7th Plan period.

| | *1988-89* | *1989-90* |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 97,000 lines | 109,000 lines |
| Bombay | 98,200 lines | 93,000 lines, |

**Small Scale Industries**

5160. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of small scale industries, State-wise as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : A statement showing state-wise cumulative number of SIDO Units granted permanent registration by State/U.T. Directorates of Industries upto 31.12.1986 is given below.

**Statement**

| S. No. | State/Union Territory | Cumulative number of SIDO units granted permanent registration as on 31st December, 1986. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 53749 |
| 2. | Assam | 7362 |
| 3. | Bihar | 53540 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 53433 |
| 5. | Haryana | 51370 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 8067 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 15473 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 49462 |
| 9. | Kerala | 333243(P) |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 107271 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 45227* |
| 12. | Manipur | 4220 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 643 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 429 |
| 15. | Orissa | 14120 |
| 16. | Punjab | 77331 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 53135 |
| 18. | Tamilnadu | 68846 |
| 19. | Tripura | 2031(P) |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 105746 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 125057 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 80 |
| 23. | Andaman & Nicobar | 424 |
| 24. | Arunanchal Pradesh | 248 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 2135 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 217 |
| 27. Delhi | 21240 |
| 28. Goa, Daman & Diu | 3700 |
| 29. Lakshadweep | NIL |
| 30. Mizoram | 1191 |
| 31. Pondicherry | 1840 |
| Total | 961330 |

**Akashvani and Doordarshan projects for Punjab**

5161. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Akashvani and Doordarshan projects approved for Punjab for the current Plan period ;

(b) the efforts made for the implementation of these projects ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for setting up these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) *Akashvani*—During the current plan period new radio stations are proposed to be set up at Bhatinda and Patiala in Punjab Each of these stations will be equipped with 2 × 3 KW FM transmitter multi-purpose studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters. Besides, at the AIR Station Jalandhar, it is proposed to upgrade the existing 50 KW MW Transmitter to 300 KW, instal 2 × 5 KW FM transmitter for Additional Channel and refurbish and modernise the old studios.

*Doordarshan*—Besides replacement of black and white studio equipment by colour equipment and augmentation of Programme Production facilities at Doordarshan Kendra Jalandhar, replacement of the existing TV transmitter at Amritsar which has served its useful life by a transmitter, provision of a microwave end-link at Bhatinda for relay of programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar and establishment of a high power TV transmitter at Fazilka, a low power transmitter at Gurdaspur and a transposer at Talwara are included in the seventh Plan.

(b) and (c).

*Akashvani*—Sites required for the new schemes have been taken over. Building work are in progress. Orders have been placed for procuring equipments. The Akashvani projects are expected to be ready for commissioning during 1989-90.

*Doordarshan*—Civil works at TV Centre, Jalandhar are in progress. Orders for the part equipment for the projects have also been placed.

Microwave end-link at Bhatinda is envisaged to be commissioned during the current Plan period, except the transmitter at Fazilka which is expected to take about 3 years for implementation which is the normal lead time for completion of projects of this nature.

**Reorientation of Production Programme of Coal**

5162. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been made on the need for reorientation of the production programme of coal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Considering the importance of coal as the primary source of energy, Advisory Board on Energy entrusted to Shri K.S R. Chari, former Secretary, Department of Coal to study most pressing problems of this industry. The study covered some major issues concerning coal industry including the issue related to production. The report submitted by Shri

Chari is being considered by a Sub-Committee of Advisory Board on Energy to facilitate consideration of report by full Board. According to the procedure laid down, Board's recommendations will be considered by a special Committee of Secretaries to facilitate follow up action.

The salient features of the report are briefly set out below :

1. Though production has increased, the objective of nationalisation cannot be said to have been fully achieved.

2. Massive investments in import of technology and equipment have not reduced cost of production.

3. Import of coking coal can and should be avoided by improving the performance of washeries and delinking the suspect sources of supply.

4. Quality base for statistical report should be in terms of standard coal.

5. Concept of OMS should include all inputs instead of manpower alone.

6. Undue emphasis on opencast mining should be avoided,

7. Gradewise price structure needs to be rationalised.

8. Exploration should be demand based and not project based for creating a shelf of projects from which a choice could be made based on least cost options.

9. Getting land, sand for stowing, adequate power, timely supply of equipments, delay in environmental clearance are some of the major problems

10. In order to achieve the desired production level by 2000, the projects need to be planned from today. considering the long gestation period.

11. Jharia Reconstruction project should include proper definition of scope for proper utilisation of coal from lower seams.

12. 'Decontrol' of coal has certain positive aspects that may commend its adoption.

13. Board of Directors of Coal India Limited needs to be reorganised and subsidiary companies should be freed from interference by holding company. Executives should be permitted extension till the age of 65 years.

**STD Facility in Kerala**

5163. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facility at different places in Kerala during 1988 and 1989 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to timely availability of equipment, following places in Kerala are likely to be provided with STD facility during 1988 and 1989.

*During 1988.*

Haripad, Kanjirapally, Karungapally, Kolencherry, Mala, Mannarghat, Munnar, Nedumangady, Nileshwar, Nilambur, Pandalam, Shoranur and Vadakkancherry.

*During 1989.*

Mavelikara, Perintalamanna, Ottapalam and Varkala.

**Low Standards of Industrial Goods**

5164. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial goods produced in the country are far below the international standards and their

prices in domestic markets are also very high; and

(b) whether Government propose to investigate into the causes and take remedial measures for improving the standard of industrial goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) It will not be correct to make a general statement that the industrial goods producted in India are far below the international standards and their prices in domestic markets, too are very high. So far as quality aspect is concerned, the Bureau of Indian Standards under its Certification Marking Scheme, ensures quality levels conforming to relevant Indian Standards. In order to make the Indian industry quality conscious, efforts are made to expose the Indian industries to international markets by allowing imports of certain goods under OGL and/or making BIS standards mandatory for large number of goods/commodities.

As regards prices, there are a number of products for which our prices are lower than international prices. Government's main thrust is also to make the Indian industries internally competitive and cost efficient.

(b) In specific areas, where quality levels of industrial goods are below the required standards, BIS identifies the deficiencies and causes thereof and provides guidance and assistance for quality improvement.

**Production of Cement**

5165. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the power situation in the country will affect the production target of cement for 1988-89 fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to have the target fixed for cement production during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Target for cement production for the year 1988-89 is yet to be finalised. Power cuts imposed by various States do affect the achievement of target fixed for cement production. It is not possible to anticipate precisely the intensity and duration of power cuts in verious States in the year 1988-89 at this stage. However target would be fixed after a dialogue with the industry to make it as realistic as possible.

**Selection of Industrial Units in priority Areas**

5166. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been suggested by the Planning Commission that Government should select 500 industrial enterprises from both the public and private sectors in the priority areas and nourish them through policy interventions for ensuring maximum production;

(b) if so, whether any specific criteria has been laid down for selection of such industrial enterprises; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Planning Commission is of the view that in order to maximise production, selective and well designed interventions may be concentrated on say, 500 industrial enterprises instead of spreading the efforts thinly. The details in this regard are yet to be worked out.

**Joint venture with USSR**

5167. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleasad to state :

(a) whether several joint ventures with the USSR have been established in India during 1987:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the new ventures proposed to be established with the USSR in India;

(d) whether some ventures are being processed for which contemporary technology is available in India; and

(e) if so, the reasons for establishing such ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENAGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). 6 proposals of foreign collaboration with USSR firms have been approved by Government in 1987. Out of these, 2 proposals involved financial participation by USSR firms, amounting to Rs. 29.60 lakhs. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture; nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(c) A statement showing the details of the proposals which are under various stages of processing is given below.

(d) and (e). Foreign collaborations are approved in the following cases :

1. in sophisticated and high priority areas.
2. in export-oriented and import substitution manufacture.
3. for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology, to meet efficiently the domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

Where import of technology is contemplated, the level to which technology has been developed or in current use within the country is taken into consideration.

**Statement**

*Details of collaboration proposals with USSR, under consideration of the Government*

| Sl. No. | Name of Indian Co. | Name of Collaborator | Item |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | M/s. VCB Chem. Ltd., Hyderabad. | M/s. Neftechimpromexport, USSR. | Rubber Butyl |
| 2. | M/s. Pratap Steel Ltd., New Delhi. | M/s. Tractor Export, USSR. | Tractors |
| 3. | M/s. H.E.C. Ltd., Ranchi. | M/s. Prommash Export of USSR. | Dragline |
| 4. | -do- | -do- | Excavator |
| 5. | M/s. BHEL, Ranipur. | M/s. Electrosila, USSR. | Turbo-generator spare parts. |

**Different pay scales for Group-A posts in Communication Board/Director General of Telecommunications**

5168. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different scales of pay and emoluments are in vogue for the Group-A posts in the offices of the Communication Board/Director-General of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the reasons for such different treatment; and

(c) the action being taken to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The officers of the Group-A attached to the Telecommunication Board/Director General Telecom. consists of two distinct groups viz non-organised and organised services. The pay scales of the various grades of Group-A officers are identical, in each of the above groups.

(b) and (c). Since there is no difference within the same type of service, the question does not arise.

**Losses to GAIL**

5169. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second and third phases of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Pipeline will be ready as per schedule;

(b) if so, whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL) is expected to incur a loss of Rs. 1.20 crore per day in 1988-89 and 1989-90 because the six fertilizer plants which are expected to take gas from this pipeline are not coming up on schedule;

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion of these plants; and

(d) the arrangements being made to avoid Rs. 1.20 losses per day by GAIL ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The second section of the HBJ Pipeline from Bijaipur to Aonla has been commissioned on 24th March 1988. Work on the segment from Auraiya to Jagdishpur is in progress and will be completed in time to meet the schedule of requirement of gas as feedstock by the Jagdishpur Fertilizer Plant,

(b) Three fertilizer plants at Swaimadhopur Shahjahanpur and Babrala are expected to be delayed. Delay in commissions of a fertilizer plant, which consumes 1.65 MMCMD gas, results in a loss of revenue of about Rs. 37 lakhs per fertilizer plant per day to Gas Authority of India Ltd. and ONGC.

(c) In respect of the two fertilizer plants at Swaimadhopur and Babrala, the delay in implementation is mainly due to problems relating to acquisition of land, obtaining environmental clearance, etc. The Letter of intent issued to M/s. Apeejay Fertilizers Ltd. for implementing the Shahjahanpur Fertilizer Project, has lapsed on 20.2.88, since effective steps had not been taken by the promoters to implement the project.

(d) Efforts are being made to locate additional consumers so that the pipeline is utilised to the maximum extent possible.

**Permanent satelite earth stations**

5170. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up permanent satellite earth stations in the hilly areas of Kerala during the current or the next year; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed locations, estimated cost and expected time within which those are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A permanent Satellite earth station at Ernakulam in Kerala is already existing. No other permanent satellite earth station in the hilly areas of Kerala is proposed during the current or comming year.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Submarine cables establishment scheme**

5171. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the submarine cables establishment scheme under the joint venture of Indo-Arab countries exists in the country;

(b) if so, whether some foreign countries have extended financial asssistance during 1986-87; and

(c) if so, which are those countries and the extent of their assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A submarine telephone cable has been laid between Bombay in India and Fujeirah in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). The system was formally commissioned on 10.11.1987. The Government of India through Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and ETISALAT the authorised public telecommunication authority of UAE are equal joint owners of the submarine cable system.

(b) and (c). Under an agreement signed in December, 1987. the U.K. Government have made available a grant to the extent of 25 per cent of the payments to be made by VSNL in respect of U.K. goods and U.K. services limited to a maximum of £ 6.14 million.

[*Translation*]

**Registered Companies**

5172. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered in private and public sectors in the country during 1985-86, 1986-87 and upto 31st December, 1987, State-wise; and

(b) whether many companies out of them have been found functioning against the rules and if so, the number of companies against whom cases were filed in courts for violation of provisions of the Companies Act ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Number of companies prosecuted during 1885-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April to December) for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are shown below :

| *Year* | *Number of companies* |
|---|---|
| 1985-86 | 6,039 |
| 1986-87 | 5,727 |
| 1987-88 (April to December) | 4,532 |

Data on prosecution of companies as per their year of registration is not being collected by the Department.

**Statement**

*Statewise Registration of new Government and Non-Government companies limited by shares during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April to December)*

| State/Union Territory | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 (April to December) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. | Non-Govt | Govt. | Non-Govt. | Govt | Non-Govt. |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 903 | 1 | 986 | — | 804 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | — | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Assam | 1 | 129 | — | 134 | — | 138 |
| 4. Bihar | 1 | 188 | 1 | 279 | 1 | 225 |
| 5. Goa | — | 56* | — | 44* | — | 79* |
| 6. Gujarat | — | 785 | — | 910 | — | 682 |
| 7. Haryana | — | 113 | — | 179 | 1 | 131 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | — | 86 | — | 122 | — | 96 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir | — | 94 | 1 | 83 | — | 72 |
| 10. Karnataka | 4 | 728 | 2 | 713 | 1 | 542 |
| 11. Kerala | 2 | 272 | — | 279 | 1 | 204 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 531 | 1 | 535 | 1 | 397 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 2 | 3,567 | — | 3,574 | — | 2,696 |
| 14. Manipur | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 15. Meghalaya | 1 | 8 | — | 10 | — | 5 |
| 16. Mizoram | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 17. Nagaland | — | 14 | — | 5 | — | 9 |
| 18. Orissa | 1 | 148 | — | 164 | — | 139 |
| 19. Punjab | — | 356 | — | 358 | — | 266 |
| 20. Rajasthan | 1 | 319 | — | 338 | — | 315 |
| 21. Tamil Nadu | 4 | 1,146 | 2 | 1,334 | — | 1,032 |
| 22. Tripura | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 23. Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 683 | 3 | 845 | — | 580 |
| 24. West Bengal | 2 | 1,681 | 7 | 1,674 | 2 | 1,421 |
| 25. Andman & Nicobar Island | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. Chandigarh | — | 108 | — | 147 | — | 119 |
| 27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| 28. Delhi | 3 | 3,023 | 3 | 3,483 | — | 2,545 |
| 29. Pondicherry | 3 | 78 | 2 | 86 | — | 63 |
| TOTAL | 33 | 15,023 | 23 | 16,288 | 13 | 12,575 |

* Includes Daman & Diu.

**High prices of medicines of multinational drug companies**

5173. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some foreign and multinational drug companies are causing loss of revenue by quoting high prices of their medicines and formulations ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies ;

(c) the action taken against such companies so far ; and

(d) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Export groups on working of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry**

5174. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether three groups were set up to look into specific areas of exports, production and prices and quality control in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry ;

(b) if so, whether these groups were asked to submit the report to the Development Council within three months ;

(c) if so, whether they have submitted the report ; and

(d) by what time their recommendations will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) The reports are yet to be submitted.

[*Translation*]

**Mercury light on the road between Nangloi and Tikri Border**

5175. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no mercury light on the road between Nangloi and Tikri Border ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU), no street lighting exists at present on the road referred to in the Question. At the request of Delhi Administration an estimate for providing improved type of street lighting on National Highway No. 10 from Nangloi crossihg to Tikri border was prepared by DESU and sent to the Delhi Administration for making payments. However, the Delhi Administration has requested DESU to revise the estimate based on latest rates of material, labour etc, The work will be taken up by DESU on receipt of the required payment.

[*English*]

**Decentralisation of storing and distribution of drugs in Karnataka.**

5176. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has decided to decentralise the storing and distribution of drugs ;

(b) if so, whether they have also decided to set up one regional drug centre and others at district level ;

(c) whether Union Government have approved the scheme ; and

(d) to what extent this will be helpful ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (d). Information to the extent available will be collected and l aid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Committee on the pace of progress of construction work of Thien Dam**

5177. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimated amount proposed for the construction of Thein Dam on the Ravi river in Punjab ;

(b) amount likely to be incurred by the time the dam is completed ;

(c) whether Government had constituted a committee to go into the pace of progress of the construction work of the project and also to go into other matters ; and

(d) if so, the details of the report of this Committee and the further new steps being taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Thein Dam Project was originally sanctioned in April, 1982, for installation of 4 × 120 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 242.32 crores. In May 1986, the installed capacity was increased to 4 × 150 MW and the estimated cost of the Project was revised to Rs. 760,00 crores. As per the latest revised estimate furnished by the project authorities, the cost of the project is likely to go up to Rs. 952 crores.

(c) and (d). This project is being executed by the Government of Punjab who constituted a Committee in 1987 to identify significant areas where slippages have occurred and to suggest measures to retrieve the delay. It has been reported by the project authorities that the Committee has concluded, inter alia, that the diversion of the Ravi river would be possible by October, 1989, and the first unit would be commissioned by September, 1992.

[*English*]

**Production of Coir Fibre**

5178. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a higher target of production of coir fibre as also of higher employment has been set in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto ;

(c) the achievements made so far ; and

(d) the efforts being made to attain the target ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). The target of production of Coir Fibre for the Seventh Five Year has been set at 2.23 lakh tonnes against the production of 1.49 lakh tonnes and that of employment a 9.23 lakh persons against 5.90 lakh persons by the terminal year of Sixth Plan (1984-85).

The year-wise targets of production for Seventh Plan and achievements for the first two years and the anticipated production for 1987-88 are given below :

| *Year* | *Target* | *Achievements* |
|---|---|---|
| | (Figures in '000 tonnes) | |
| 1985-86 | 183.30 | 166.58 |
| 1986-87 | 190.60 | 185.00 |
| 1987-88 | 200.30 | 193.30 |
| 1988-89 | 211.50 | — |
| 1989-90 | 22 '.50 | — |

The employment at the end of 1987-88 is likely to be around 8.53 lakh persons against

the Seventh Five Year Plan target of 9.23 lakh persons. The Government of Kerala is, however, reassessing the number of people employed in Coir Industry.

(d) The Coir Board is implementing various schemes during Seventh Five Year Plan. Financial assistance is being provied to attract entrepreneurs particularly in brown fibre sector to give a fillip to production. Adequate publicity measures to improve the demand are being taken.

**Foreign Collaborations**

5179. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the foreign collaborations signed between 1984 and 1987 ; and

(b) how many of them are repetitive collaborations with details ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Government has approved 752,1024, 157 and 853 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz the name of Indian company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to the monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library. A statement showing industry wise break-up of FC approvals during this period is given below.

(b) Technology may be allowed import for similar items from different sources, with a view to meet increasing local demands export, generation, technological upgradation, generating effective competition both for national and international markets, quality improvement, healthy industrial growth, making available a wider product range to meet varying demands from different consumers etc. In general, restricting import of technology from limited sources is not likely to be in the interest of both industry and the user.

**Statement**

*List of Industry-Wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases Approved by the Government during the Year of 1984 to 87*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industry | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Mettallurgical Industries | 26 | 53 | 45 | 29 |
| 2. | Fuels | 4 | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| 3. | Boilers & Steam Generating Plants | 3 | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| 4. | Prime Movers (Other than Elect. Generators) | 6 | 15 | — | — |
| 5. | Electrical Equipment | 157 | 205 | 175 | 183 |
| 6. | Telecommunication | 3 | 36 | 37 | 16 |
| 7. | Transportation | 63 | 101 | 53 | 39 |
| 8. | Industrial Machinery | 138 | 152 | 108 | 132 |
| 9. | Machine Tools | 34 | 32 | 13 | 10 |
| 10. | Agricultural Machinery | 2 | 3 | 3 | — |
| 11. | Earth Moving Machinery | 4 | 11 | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Misc. Mechanical & Engg Industry | 44 | 45 | 47 | 50 |
| 13. Commercial, Offices & House Hold Equipments | 3 | 20 | 10 | 7 |
| 14. Medical & Surgical Appliances | 1 | 5 | 12 | 10 |
| 15. Industrial Instruments | 56 | 52 | 20 | 47 |
| 16. Scientific Instruments | — | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| 17. Mathematical Surveying & Drawing Instruments | — | — | 1 | — |
| 18. Fertilizers | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 19. Chemical (Other than Fertilizers) | 69 | 69 | 107 | 84 |
| 20. Photographic Raw Film and paper | 7 | — | 5 | 2 |
| 21. Dyestuffs | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 22. Drugs & Pharmaecuticals | 8 | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| 23. Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed) | 5 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| 24. Paper & Pulp including paper products | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 25. Sugar | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| 26. Formentation Industries | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 27. Food Processing Industries | 4 | 5 | 8 | 16 |
| 28. Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 29. Soap, Cosmetics & Toilet preparations | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 30. Rubber Goods | 19 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| 31. Leather, Leather Goods & Packers | 4 | 19 | 8 | 4 |
| 32. Glue & Gelatine | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 33. Glass | 13 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 34. Ceramics | 15 | 27 | 20 | 18 |
| 35. Cement & Gypsum products | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 36. Timber Products | — | — | — | 1 |
| 37. Defence Industries | — | — | — | — |
| 38. Cigarettes | — | — | — | — |
| 39. Consultancy | 14 | 23 | 5 | 47 |
| 40. Misc. Industries | 35 | 74 | 186 | 94 |
| TOTAL : | 752 | 1024 | 957 | 853 |

**Strikes in Public Sector Undertakings and Mandays Lost**

5180. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were any strikes and labour disputes in different public sector undertakings in 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto date; and

(b) if so, the number of mandays lost in these undertakings as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Calendar year-wise information as available about strikes/lockouts and mandays lost is as under :

| | 1986 | 1987 (*Provisional*) |
|---|---|---|
| No. of strikes/ lockouts | 389 | 443 |
| Loss of Mandays | 2,571,830 | 3,173,433 |

**Indo German Collaborations**

5181. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of 130 Indo-German collaborations has shown that these projects earned more foreign exchange in India than they spent on imports;

(b) if so, whether 1985-86 Indo-German Collaborations were responsible for total foreign exchange outflow of Rs. 7..11 crores:

(c) if so, the other main features of the survey report of the Indo-German Collaborations; and

(d) to what extent India has improved foreign exchange earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Government has conducted no such survey in respect of Indo-German joint ventures in India. It is learnt that some private organization has carried out a survey for some of the joint ventures between Indian and German companies.

**Polish offer to develop Coal Industry**

5182. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland has offered fresh collaboration proposals to develop the coal industry in India;

(b) if so, the extent to which these fresh proposals have been accepted by India; and

(c) to what extent it will be beneficial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In the last meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held at Warsaw in October, 1987, Poland offered to help in the development of coal mining projects including areas such as shaft sinking, mine construction, washeries, modernisation of rescue stations, mine electronification as well as in opencast mining and coal handling plants. Poland also expressed willingness to enter into collaborations with suitable Indian companies for this purpose. It also showed interest in the lignite mining-cum-power project in Rajasthan and willingness to consider Government credit for this regard.

(b) and (c). Specific Polish offers, when received, will be given due consideration by the Government, taking into account similar offers from other sources, if any.

[*Translation*]

**Employees in Departments of Posts and Telecommunications in Uttar Pradesh**

5183. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Departments of Posts and Telecommunications in Uttar Pradesh suspended or removed from service during the financial year 1987 on account of corruption, inefficiency, late disposal of work, their indecent behaviour and coming office late.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees, out of them, reinstated and the reason therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that in spite of five-day week, a number of employees do not come to office in time leave the office early in the evening and enjoy one hour lunch instead of half an hour and efficiency has not yet improved; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) *Postal*—57 officials were suspended and 15 were removed from service.

*Telecom*—42 employees were suspended and three removed from service.

(b) *Postal*—Suspended for corruption 9, inefficiency 29, late disposal of work nil, indecent behaviour 19 and coming office late nil.

Removed from service for corruption —15.

*Telecom*—Suspended on account of corruption 16, inefficiency 12, improper behaviour 14, late disposal of work nil and coming office late nil.

Removed from service for submission of false certificates—3.

(c) *Postal*—Suspension of 14 employees were revoked on review. One of the removed officials was reinstated on appeal.

*Telecom*—Suspension has been revoked in 32 cases as disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against them.

(d) *Postal*—No such cases have been reported.

*Telecom*—No such cases have been reported.

(e) *Postal*—Does not arise in view of (d) above.

*Telecom*—Does not arise in view of (d) above.

*[English]*

**Use of foreign trade marks**

5184. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many companies are using foreign trade marks, even though they are specifically forbidden to use them;

(b) what is the existing system for monitoring the use of trade marks;

(c) whether any cases of violation of prescribed rules have come to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government against the concerned companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :(a) to (e). Under the existing law, there is no restriction on the use of foreign trade marks if it does not involve any direct or indirect consideration in foreign exchange. Further, trade marks can be used without registration or before or after the expiry of the registration without the protection afforded by the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act.

While approving foreign collaboration agreements, a condition is laid down that the use of foreign brand names will not be allowed on products meant for internal sales,

In case of violation of any condition of approval of foreign collaboration, the agreement is liable to be cancelled.

*[Translation]*

**Approval for Industrial Projects in Bihar**

5185. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects in Bihar approval of which was stressed upon by the Bihar Government in February, 1988; and

(b) the decision taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). In November, 1987 the pending applications for grant of Industrial Licences for locations in Bihar was discussed with the representatives of Govt. of Bihar with a view to expediting their disposal. As at present there are 21 applications which are under different stages of processing. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

*[English]*

**Advertising Policy**

5186. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the brief particulars of the advertising policy of Government;

(b) whether the quantum of advertisements released to a newspaper is proportional to its certified circulation;

(c) whether there is any cut-off limit of circulation for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the number of newspapers, language-wise and periodicity-wise which received advertisements during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) A copy of the Advertising Policy of the Government is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-5847/88)

(b) The Advertisements are released to newspapers/journals keeping in view Government policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds.

(c) All those newspapers/journals which have paid circulation of over 1,000 copies and fulfil the criteria of regularity, print area etc, as laid down in the advertising Policy become eligible to get Government advertisements. Relaxation, however, is made in the case of the following :

(i) Specialised scientific/technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(ii) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers, and those published from Jammu & Kashmir with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(d) The number of newspapers language-wise and periodicity-wise which received advertisements during the current year (April '87 to September '87) is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-5847/88)

**Electrification of villages in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh**

5187. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which have not been provided electricity in Aligarh district so far; and

(b) the time by which these villages are likely to be provided with electricity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As on 1.1.1988, 103 inhabited villages in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh have not been electrified.

(b) All the remaining villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the 8th Plan, subject to availability of resources and other inputs.

**Cost of coal production**

5188. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of coal production per tonne in Coal India Limited;

(b) how does this cost compare with international cost of coal; and

(c) whether the domestic cost of coal is high and if so, what steps are being taken to bring it at par with international cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The estimated cost of production in Coal India Limited during 1987-88 is around Rs. 240 per tonne.

(b) and (c). The data regardiag international cost of production is not available. However, the cost of production of coal in India was, upto 1982 considerably lower than that in many other producing countries with the exception of South Africa among the leading producers as could be judged from data regarding average mine head steam coal prices in selected countries published by the World Bank based on statistics collected by the European Economic Community. However, steam coal export prices of leading exporters like Australia and South Africa are around $ US 30. Allowing for quality differences and the rising cost of indigenous production, there is a trend for the gap between domestic mine head prices and international FOB prices to become narrower.

Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production by improving the efficiency of operations, by reducing administrative expenses. by better utilisation of men and machinery and by introduction of better management practices and technology.

**Technology mission on Telecommunication in Kerala**

5189. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technology mission on telecommunication is in operation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the improvement brought about by the mission in telecommunication service in the State; and

(d) the details of the future plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A National Mission under the name 'Mission Better Communication" has been mounted since April 1986 which includes Kerala also.

(b) Under the Misssion the following activities have been envisaged :

(i) Improve quality of service.

(ii) Increase Urban Public Call Offices.

(iii) Improve delivery of telegrams.

(iv) Provide Telex on demand.

(v) Improve rural communication.

(vi) Build-up national digital network down to District Headquarters.

(c) The improvements brought about by the Mission in important indicators of Telecom. services in the Kerala State are indicated below :

| Indicators | Status in April' 86 | Status in Feb.' 88 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Call Success Rate : | | |
| —Local Calls | 79% | 95.7% |
| —S.T.D. Calls | 58% | 75% |
| 2. Fault Rate : | | |
| (No. of faults per 100 Stations per month) | | |
| —Telephones | 38.8 | 16.75 |
| —Telex | 38.4 | 12.53 |
| 3. Manual Efficiency : | | |
| —Trunk | 72.5% | 77.2% |
| 4. Percentage of Telegrams delivered within 12 day light hours. | — | 75.6 |

(d) The details of the future plan are as under :

—Replacement of old and worn-out telephone instruments and exchange equipments.

—Installation of new Electronic exchanges at Kottayam, Trivendrum and Ernakulam.

—Training and re-orientation of staff members.

—Computerisation of Manual Trunk Exchanges at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut and 8 other smaller stations.

—Computerisation of Dierctory Enquiry Service at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut.

—Opening of 1000 local call PCOs and 250 STD call PCOs.

—Installation of Micro-processor based store and Forward Message Switching Systems at Ernakulam for improving delivery of telegrams.

—Installation of 1000 lines of new Electronic Telex exchanges.

**S.T.D. Facility in West Bengal**

**5190. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:**

(a) whether towns of sub-divisions of West Bengal are proposed to be provided with STD facility during 1988-89, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). 3 Stations in West Bengal namely Alipurduar, Balurghat and Diamond Harbour are proposed to be provided with STD facility during 1988-89.

**Five Days Week**

5191. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the offices under his Ministry have switched over to five days a week system;

(b) if not, the offices which have not so far adopted the new system;

(c) whether offices of similar nature are following different patterns in terms of five or six days a week; and

(c) whether there has been representation against this discrimination, if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K L. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No Sir,

(d) Administrative Staff Association of All India Radio, Ahmedabad has filed a suit in Central Administrative Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench pleading for 5 days week pattern for All India Radio Station's staff. The case is subjudice. Initially Photo Division switched over to 5 day week but subsequently in Oct.'85 it reverted back to 6 day week because it did not come in

the category of Civil Administration Office. However, a proposal has been received from Photo Division against 6 day week which is under consideration.

**Statement**

The following offices have switched over to 5-day week system :

1. Press Information Bureau;
2. Registrar for Newspapers of India;
3. Directorate of Field Publicity;
4. Research and Reference Division; and
5. Press Council of India

Other Media Units are partly following the 5-day week system as indicated below :-

(1) DIRECTORATE GENERAL : ALL INDIA RADIO

The headquater office is observing 5 day week. However, non-administrative offices including field offices, operational units, project offices, etc. of All India Radio have not switched over to 5-day week and continue to function on 6-day week pattern.

(2) DIRECTORATE GENERAL : DOORDARSHAN

All the staff in Directorate General; Doordarshan, Mandi House and Central Purchase and Store Office are following 5-day week system.

However, other offices under the Directorate located throughout India are following the old system of 6-day week with 2nd Saturday closed or shift system as per need.

(3) SONG AND DRAMA DIVISION

The Headquarter and all Regional Offices of the Division are observing 5-day week However, the Departmental Troupes located at Headquarters and Regional Centres alongwith staff attached with Departmental Troupes and also of sub-centres of Song and Drama Division which have departmental troupes are observing 6-day week.

(4) DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY

The Administrative Offices of the Directorate have switched over to 5-day week, i.e. Directorate have switched over to 5-day week, i.e. Directorate Headquarter in New Delhi and its 22 Regional Offices. 257 Field Publicity Units are observing 6-day week.

(5) PHOTO DIVISION

6-day week.

**Production of Films on National Unity**

5192. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage production of feature and TV films by way of offering awards to producers of films aimed at promoting national solidarity and discouraging disruptive and disintegrating forces; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The production of feature films in India is primarily in the private sector. However, the National Film Developments Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does provide loans to producers for good quality films Further, the Corporation also provides facilities, though in a limited way, for exhibition of such films in theatres constructed by it under its loaning facilities. Apart from this, the Directorate of Film Festivals conducts each year on behalf of the Government, the National Films Festival which aims at encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different

regions of the country and promoting integration and unity of the nation. Under the aegis of this Festival, there are specific Awards for the best feature film on national integration (i.e. named Nargis Dutt Award in 1982), best feature film on social issues such as prohibition, women and child welfare, anti-dowry, drug abuse etc.

As a matter of policy, Doordarshan also encourages production of programmes promoting national integration and communal harmony. Doordarshan have a scheme of Annual Awards under which Best Production and Individual excellence awards are given for various productions, The scope of the scheme is proposed to be expanded to give awards to Doordarshan programmes promoting national integration

**Recommendations of Chawada Committee**

5193. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations of the Chawada Committee constituted in 1978 on canalisation of basic drugs; and

(b) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the above Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

[*Translation*]

**Exploration of Lignite in Kapurdi Areas of Rajasthan**

5194. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation has been conducting survey and undertaking exploration work to find out lignite in Kapurdi area in Barmer district of Rajasthan for the last five years;

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether any project report has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Mineral Exploration Corporation has been carrying out exploration for lignite in Kapurdi and Jalipa areas of Barmer district in Rajasthan since July, 1983.

(b) The explorations indicate, tentatively, lignite reserves of about 78 million tonnes in Kapurdi areas and about 182 million tonnes in Jalipa area.

(c) and (d). No, Sir,

[*English*]

**Shortfall/Offshore Crude oil Production**

5195. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any shortfall in the production of crude oil from offshore explorations ;

(b) if so the details thereof and the precise reasons therefor ; and

(c) the specific steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that the production of crude oil from offshore does not fall below the targets fixed therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. As against the planned production of 18.20 million tonnes, the actual production of crude oil during April, 1987-February, 1988 was 18.35 million tonnes.

**Ophthalmic Lens Industry**

5196. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Optic Fair India-88 has been held recently in India to focus attention on India's progress in that field ;

(b) if so, that details thereof ;

(c) whether the ophthalmic lense industry is largely dependent on imports both for eye-care and fashion ware including binoculars, etc; and

(d) the total annual market for optical industry and how much of this has been through indigencus manufacture and how much through imports during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Optics Fair International 88 was held from 20th to 22nd February, 1988 in New Delhi. Apart from general and technical sessions, an exhibition was held of the latest products in lenses, spectacle frames, optical instruments, machinery, tools, accessories etc. both manufuctured in India and abroad.

(c) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, is currently manufacturing only flint buttons made of glass. However, as the production is not adequate, the item is permitted to be imported on restricted basis. The import of ophthalmic blanks is currently allowed under 'OGL' Some units in organised sector recently commenced production of plastic blanks (CR-39) in the country.

(d) No study has been made for the total annual market for ophthalmic industry in the country. However, as per a study made by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, the DGTD Panel of Glass and Glassware Industry has projected the demand for ophthalmic lenses to the tune of 1809 MT for 1988. The total imports of optical instruments and apparatus and optical goods from 1983-84 to 1985-86 are as follows :

| *Year* | *Value in Rs. lakhs* |
|---|---|
| 1983-84 | 1571.92 |
| 1984-85 | 1376.26 |
| 1985-86 | 1631.96 |

**Allotment of Microwave for tranmission of T.V. Programmes in Kerala**

5197. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any request for allotment of microwave in Kerala for transmission of T.V. programmes from Trivandrum to all T.V. Stations in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Doordarshan placed a firm demand for Microwave T V. bearer channel between Trivandrum-Calicut and Trivandrum-Cochin in 1985.

(b) The equipment for the T.V. bearer channel has been imported and in under installation.

**Manufacture of Diesel Passenger Cars**

5198. SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the high cost of petrol, Government propose to manufacture more diesel passenger cars ;

(b) whether there is a proposal for the manufacture of new diesel passenger cars in collaboration with Volks Wagon of West Germany ; and

(c) if so, the details of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a). No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Expansion of Refineries**

5199; SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount involved in the expansion of existing refining capacities of the refineries ; and

(b) the time by which the expansion work is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). At present capacities of the Mathura and Koyali Refineries are being increased to 7.5 MTPA and 9.5 MTPA respectively. The Mathura Refinery expansion is estimated to cost Rs. 5.5 crores and scheduled to be completed by July, 1988. The Koyali Refinery expansion is estimtated to cost Rs. 27.62 crores and is also expected to be completed by July, 1988.

**Oil and Gas Reserves in Krishna Godavari basis**

5200. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES WARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest assessment of crude oil and gas available in onshore and offshore areas of Krishna-Godavari basin for exploration by the ONGC ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to utilise the natural gas available in the said basin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Upto July, 1987 ONGC have established geological reserves of about 13.20 million tonnes of oil and about 12870 million cubic metres of natural gas in onland and offshore areas of Krishna-Godavari Basin.

(b) ONGC have already signed contracts with some consumers for supply of about 1 4 lakh cubic metres of gas and a 70 km. gas pipeline is being laid from Narsapur to Kovur to supply gas to them.

**Working capital of Public Sector Undertakings**

5201. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the study report of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India on the working capital management in respect of public sector undertakings pointing out that there was enough scope for reduction of working capital of public sector undertakings ;

(b) what are the findings and recommendations in the report ; and

(c) Government's response to each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India undertook a study on the Working Capital Management in a few selected Public Sector Undertakings at the instance of Government aad submitted its report in August, 1987. The report has pointed out the common areas of blockade of funds in Public Sector and has pointed out possibility for reduction of working capital of the Public Sector Undertakings covered by the study.

The recommendations contained in the report are given in the statement below. The report is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the concerned Public Sector Undertakings.

**Statement**

***Recommendations and Guidelines***

2.1 Enterprises with extreme working capital situations like Neyveli Lignite Corporation (with high working capital to Turnover Ratio) and Enterprises with negative Working Capital Turnover Ratio like Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Delhi Transport Corporation should reorient their working capital strategies to bring a balance in working capital structure of the Company. The holding of Sundry Creditors should be strongly discouraged.

2.2 The Companies should adopt Budgetary Control System for Working Capital Control. Over the period proper steps should be taken for Scientific Assessment of Working Capital requirement with specific Targets of reduction of the levels every year.

2.3 There should be a Senior Executive in Finance (Financial Controller and above) primarily responsible for controlling Working Capital at the Corporate Level, and Deputy General Manager and above responsible at unit level.

2.4 Specific guidelines identifying the limits and targets (both in terms of "Days" consumption/sales and Monetary impact) for every company unitwise must be specified and followed up by the coordinating executive, Unless specific responsibility is assigned to the individuals, the task of Working Capital Control cannot be carried out.

2.5 Every company is to form a small team of 2/3 members under Senior Financial Executives (incharge of Working Capital Control) who will be coordinating and intra-transferring the materials between the units before disposing off any non-moving/surplus material.

2.6 Fast-Slow-Non-moving analysis is to be carried out periodically. Conversion of Revenue Spares to Capital Stock may be decided on the merit of individual cases.

2.7 The Government should establish an Airlines Maintenance Corporation to undertake maintenance of Airlines of both Air India and Indian Airlines in addition to releasing its services to other Foreign Airlines. This will help the corporation holding only one set of spares at a time for a particular type of fleet and will bring substantial reduction in stocks of stores and spares.

2.8 Similar common maintenance organisations may also be formed for Industry Groups with common source/country of imports having requirements of maintenance of Insurance spares and other imported/original designed spares.

2.9 The billing systen in every PEs need to be linked with delivery of goods/services. In many a case billing process itself causes delay in initiating Sundry Debtors Collection System.

2.10 Intra-Ministry and Inter-Ministry co-ordination team to be formed for prompt settlement of issues related to Working Capital holding of enterprises.

2.11 Credit Policy as assigned by the Management must be adhered to and no deviation be allowed under any circumstances.

2.12 One of the major recommendations of this study is that the entire monitoring of inventory must be done on a continuous basis by a professional Cost Accountant independent of the Unit and he must undertake physical verification of stocks, status of the same and usage in terms of requirements (not in terms of norms). This work can be termed as "INVENTORY AUDIT" and should form part of the effective steps to be taken to reduce inventories in the Units,

2.13 The units should be given more functional liberty regarding their decisions of owning own inventory. But strict norms should be set for every item and effective efforts to be put for reducing such levels/ norms every year. This must be closely monitored and followed up at a senior level and reported in the Chairman's Report at the end of every year. The manager/team responsible for inventory reduction may be suitably recognised which must act as an incentive.

**Industrial Complex in Andhra Pradesh**

5202. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to establish an industrial complex in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned for it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims**

5203. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Bhopal at the end of 1987, the Prime Minister had also visited the areas affected by the Union Carbide Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) if so, whether any new scheme has been prepared for providing relief and rehabilitation to gas affected people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh is preparing a long-term Action Plan which will address itself to identifying the long-term rehabilitation needs of the victims taking into account the physical and medical conditions of the victims.

**Directives Regarding Telecast and Broadcast of Programmes**

5204. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether special directives have been issued to All India Radio and Doordarshan to accept or reject the programmes based on religion:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the directives issued regarding broadcast/telecast of films/programmes which spread superstition and fear of ghosts ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K L. BHAGAT) : (a). In keeping with secular principles enshrined in our Constitution both AIR and Doordarshan follow a policy according to which no religious programmes as such are either broadcast or telecast. Programmes are so formulated that they draw upon deeper cultural, philosophic and spiritual content of all religions and that would inculcate equal respects for all religions.

(b) and (c). Keeping these objectives in view, obscurantist and ritualistic content of all religious practices is not allowed to form any part of the programmes produced by AIR and Doordarshan. Advertisement which take advantage of the superstition or ignorance of the general public are prohibited over AIR and Doordarshan.

**Telecast of old TV Serials**

5205. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan is telecasting the old serials again and again;

(b) whether new serials are not available with the Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to obtain new serials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a). Some selected old serials/dramas have been repeated on Doordarshan.

(b) to (d). Doordarshan has adequate number of new serials in the pipeline for scheduling/telecast during the year. Government has also introduced a new scheme for empanelling Producers/Directors for inviting fresh proposals for new serials.

[*English*]

**Expansion of Cement Industry in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh**

5206. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently drawn up any guidelines/scheme for the establishment of new mini cement plants in the country;

(b) whether Government have taken a number of steps for the expansion of the cement industry in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the current policy, mini cement plants upto 100/2000 tonnes per day capacity based on vertical shaft kiln technology are encouraged subject to the State Government's certifying that mini cement plants will be located in an area where the deposits of lime stone cannot sustain large sized plants. The establishment of mini cement plants based on rotary kiln technology is not encouraged except in the north eastern states and hilly regions. Existing mini cement plants having potentiality of higher production with the same kiln(s) through installation of energy saving devices like pre-calcinators etc. are allowed expansion from 200 TPD to 300 TPD and eventually upto 600 TPD under certain conditions.

(b) and (c). Applications received for establishment of cement units in various parts of the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are considered on merits in accordance with the policy. So far as these two states are concerned, the letters of intent and DGTD registration issued so far are detailed in the statement below. In addition, applications for grant of industrial licence under I (D&R) Act for setting up of cement plants/expansion of existing capacity have been received in respect of Bihar from the M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation and M/s. Kalyanpur Lime and Cement Works respectively. Details of the industrial licence applications are not divulged till Government have taken a final decision thereon.

**Statement**

*Letters of Intent issued/DGTD Registration granted for setting up of cement plants in Bihar and U.P.*

| | Name of the Party | Location | Annual Capacity (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | DGTD Registration | | |
| | Bihar | | |
| | 1. M/s. Jamshedpur Cement | Singhbhum | 33,000 |
| | 2. M/s. Mehta Agencies Ltd. | Ranchi | 15,000 |
| | 3. M/s. Bihar State Ind. Dev. Corporation | Hazaribagh | 66,000 |
| | 4. M/s. Narsingh Cement Pvt. Ltd. | Giridih | 33,000 |
| | 5. M/s Rishi Cement Co. Limited. | Hazaribagh | 30,000 |
| (ii) | Uttar Pradesh | | |
| | LETTER OF INTENT | | |
| | 1. Rajmani R. Singh | Mirzapur Distt. | 66,000 |
| | 2. Mysore Cement Ltd. | Jhansi | 3.6 lakhs |
| | DGTD REGISTRATION | | |
| | 1. Shivalik Cement Ltd. | Paurigarwal | 33,000 |
| | 2. Harish Rastogi | Nainital | 16,500 |
| | 3. Parmanand Garg | Almorah | 16,500 |
| | 4. C.S. Chauhan | Naimital | 33,000 |
| | 5. Raj Cement Co. Ltd. | Pithoragarh | 16,500 |

**Linking of Rajkot T.V. Centre with Ahmedabad T.V. Centre**

5207. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any demands to link Rajkot T.V. Centre with Ahmedabad T.V. Centre ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Demands have been received from time to time from various quarters (including one from the Hon'ble M.P. asking this question) for linking TV transmitters in Gujarat including that at Rajkot with Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad for relay of programmes produced at Ahmedabad.

(c) TV transmitters in Gujarat are envisaged to be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad through INSAT-II scheduled to be launched in early 1990s. Provision for satellite uplink facility at Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad for this purpose has been made in the Seventh Plan.

**Modern Coin Box public telephones**

5208. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether modern coin box public telephones are being provided in place of existing coin box Public Call Offices ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there are plans for credit card Public Call Offices ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). An improved version of present coin collecting boxes (CCB) called CBT-80 has been planned for manufacture by Telecom. Factory, Bombay. About 5,000 such phones are expected to be supplied during 1988-89 new and replacement of CCB Public Telephones by Telecom. Factory, Bombay.

Manufacture of STD payphones by Telecom. Factory, Bombay has also been planned during 1988-89.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

**Report of Cement Corporation of India Review Committee**

5209. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final report of the Cement Corporation of India Review Committee has been received ;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations relate to :

(i) financial restructuring of the company

(ii) reduction in cost of production and expenditure on sales

(iii) taking appropriate measures in the marketing operations with a view to improve sales realisation.

(iv) Diversification.

(c) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of Diesel Electric Locomotive Engine**

5210. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 700 horse power diesel electric locomotive engine has been manufactured in our country ;

(b) if so, the name of the company which has manufactured it and other details thereof ;

(c) whether it is totally indigenous ; and

(d) the main advantages of this engine as compared to the existing low power locomotive engines ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., have established capacity for the manufacture of 700 HP diesel-electric locomotive. This locomotive has the advantage of better performance, less maintenance, higher availability and lower operating cost as compared to the existing locomotives

*[Translation]*

**Operating of a branch of National Small Industries Corporation in Gorakhpur**

5211. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a branch of National Small Industries Corporation for development of Gorakhpur division in Uttar Pradesh which is industrially backward ;

(b) if so, the time by which this branch will be opened ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the National Small Industries Corporation, it has Regional Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Gauhati to meet the requirements of Northern, Eastern, Western, Southern and North-Eastern Regions. Under each Regional Office there are Branch Offices in each of the States. Branch Office looks after the entire needs of the Districts in each of the States by deputing Field Officers periodically. Gorakhpur is serviced by their Kanpur Branch Office.

[*English*]

**Study on Industrial Sickness**

5212. SHRI H.A. DORA :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has brought out a study entitled "why Industrial Sickness";

(b) whether it is a fact that certain suggestions relating to sick industrial units have been made in that study; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India had prepared a comprehensive background paper—Industrial Sickness : Causes and Remedies—for a workshop organised by them on 23rd December 1987 at Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested that performance of industrial units should be watched continuously by commercial banks and the financial institutions to see whether they are running on the right track. The necessity to develop a suitable quantitative technique to predict sickness at the early stage and the importance of guidance by the financial institutions to the impending sick units have also been stressed. The Association has favoured the revival of viable sick units and closure of non-viable units and also suggested that cases relating to amalgamations are cleared within a specified period. Certain suggestions have also been made for protecting the interests of labour.

Most of the suggestions made by the Association are in keeping with the Central Government policy towards industrial sickness. As the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction have been given vast powers with reference to Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, it is expected that amalgamations in cases relating to sick industrial companies will be achieved expeditiously. Rehabilitation packages for sick industrial units which are evolved by banks and financial institutions in consultation with various agencies including the Government take care of labours interest as well.

**Proposed Coal Slurry Pipeline Scheme by Gujarat State Electricity Board**

5213. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Electricity Board submitted a scheme about coal slurry pipeline about a decade ago;

(b) the progress thereof and whether Government have given approval to the above scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). Gujarat State Electricity Board had commissioned Engineers India Ltd., to prepare a preliminary techno-economic feasibility report on pipeline transportation of coal from Singrauli to thermal power stations in

Gujarat. A presentation on findings of the study conducted by EIL on the subject was made to Planning Commission. Following this Planning Commission asked EIL to conduct another indepth study. EIL completed this study in '83, Based on this study, Planning Commission suggested that with a view to establish scope of coal slurry transportation in India a short distance demonstration pipeline of 50—60 Kms, connecting the coal sources to a new selected power plant to be taken up. Consequently, Government decided to take up an experimental project from New Mazri mine to Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board. Work on the preparation of feasibility report for this project is in progress. Before taking up such projects over long distances in other parts of the country, Government intends to have the technology successfully tested on an experimental basis.

**Supply of Oil Field Equipment and Chemicals to USSR**

5214. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to supply oil field equipment and chemicals to the USSR;

(b) if so, the nature of oil field equipment and chemicals to be supplied to the USSR; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Recently, a Soviet delegation had visited India for exploring the possibilities of export of oil field equipment and chemicals to USSR. This delegation had visited some of the various manufacturing facilities in India and also held discussions with the representatives of Indian Industry and the Government.

There appears to be a scope for export of certain oil field chemicals and equipment to Soviet Union. Concerned industrial units are taking appropriate follow up action.

**Generation of Electricity from Non-Conventional and Renewable Energy Sources**

5215. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received or invited proposals from private industrial undertakings to generate electricity by using non-conventional and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the States selected for locating power houses to generate electricity from the alternative energy sources;

(c) whether these stations have to operate as supplemental to the main power supply system; and

(d) if so, the conditions that would have to be observed for setting up non-conventional and renewable energy stations ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). A joint sector undertaking, Gujarat Wind Farms Ltd., promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Western India Enterprises, has already set up a 1.1 MW Wind Farm project at Mandvi, in Gujarat, with partial financial assistance from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Electricity generated in the wind farms is fed to the State Electrical grid. While private industrial undertakings can set up electric power units based on renewable sources of energy for captive use, certain amendments to the Electricity Act will be required for other purposes.

**Audio-Visual Exchange Programmes of SAARC Countries**

5216 SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of audio-visual programmes being telecast/broadcast by Doordarshan and All India Radio under the audio-visual exchange programme of SAARC countries;

(b) the response of the public towards these programmes;

(c) whether there is any move to increase the coverage of such programmes in the Doordarshan and A.I.R. network; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The schedule of SAARC Audio-Visual Exchange (SAVE) Progrommes from May, 1988 to November, 1988 is given in the Statement below.

(b) The response to the broadcasts and telecasts of SAVE Programmes has been reported to be favourable.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Schedule of SAVE Programmes May 1988 to December 1988*

| Date | Country | Title |
|---|---|---|
| TELEVISION | | |
| May 1 | Bangladesh | Musical Instruments of Bangladesh |
| June 1 | India | Beyond the Storm |
| July 1 | Nepal | Royal Chitwan National Park |
| August 1 | Pakistan | Bolan Rang |
| September 1 | Sri Lanka | Pratibha |
| October 1 | Bangladesh | Dances of Bangladesh |
| November 1 | India | Indradhanush |
| RADIO | | |
| May 15 | Sri Lanka | Traditional Music of Sri Lanka—Nari Baena Folk play |
| June, 15 | Bangladesh | Mystic Songs of Bangladesh |
| July, 15 | Bhutan | The Marriage Customs of Northern and Souther Bhutan |
| August 15 | India | Boat Songs of India |
| September 15 | Nepal | Folk Tunes of Nepal |
| October 15 | Pakistan | Dance Tunes of Pakistan |
| November 15 | Sri Lanka | Contemporary Songs |

**Selling of Video Cassettes by NFDC**

5217. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Film Development Corporation sells video cassettes to leading libraries ;

(b) if so, the revenues generated from such sales during 1987-88 ;

(c) the revenues from advertisements on such video cassettes ; and

(d) whether there are complaints from viewers about frequent interruption and untimely advertisements of National Film Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Film Development Corporation sells video cassettes to libraries and other interested parties.

(b) Rs. 1,12,10,243 -/ (upto 29.2.88).

(c) Rs. 4,32,083/- (upto 29.2.1988).

(d) Government are not aware of any complaint from the viewers about frequent interruption due to advertisements on these cassettes.

**Potential for Hydel Power in Sikkim**

5218. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a vast potential for hydel power in Sikkim ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to tap such natural resources ;

(c) if so, the number of projects Government propose to undertake in near future ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Sikkim is estimated to have a total hydro potential of about 1283 MW at 60% load factor.

(b) and (c). Two hydroelectric schemes are presently under construction for benefits during Seventh Five Year Plan and three hydroelectric schemes are proposed to be implemented in Sikkim during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

**Power Generated by Central Power Stations for private sector**

5219. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve some percentage of power generated by Central power stations for private sector in the country in the overall interest of growth in the national economy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a). No. Sir.

(b) Supply of power to various categories of consumers is decided by the State Authorities, keeping in view the overall position in regard to the demand and availability of electricity.

**Development of No-Industry Districts**

5220. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are laying emphasis on development of No-Industry Districts ; and

(b) whether the desired result is not forthcoming despite efforts made in the above direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The efforts taken to industrialise No Industry Districts have yielded results as may be seen from the letters of intent/ industrial licences and DGTD Registrations granted to No Industry Districts during the years 1985 to 1987, the details of which are as follows :

| *Year* | *Letters of Intent* | *Industrial Licences* | *DGTD Registration* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 114 | 33 | 243 |
| 1986 | 94 | 29 | 112 |
| 1987 | 69 | 19 | 99 |

**On-going coal mine projects undertaken by Coal India Limited**

5221. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of on-going coal mine projects, being undertaken by Coal India Limited, may suffer a setback as this giant public sector undertaking has taken a policy decision to prune its capital expenditure for the remaining period of the current financial year in view of non-availability of adequate funds ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon so far as the question of change of policy is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHAPIEF): (a) Generation of internal and extra budgetary resources by Coal India Limited during the current year (1987-88) has been less than that anticipated in the Budget and Government is extending larger Budgetary support to Coal India Limited. Although Coal India Limited would not have the full amount as envisaged in the Budget, none of the on-going coal mining projects will have any significant setback on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Post Office Buildings in Banswara and Dungarpur Districts**

5222. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Office buildings constructed in Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan ;

(b) if Post Office buildings have not been constructed, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of buildings proposed to be constructed for Post and Telegraph Offices during the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Six Post office buildings have been constructed in Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) One post office building is proposed to be constructed in Dungarpur District during the next financial year, subject to availability of funds. There is no proposal to construct separate Departmental Telegraph Office building during the next financial year.

**Petrol and diesel bulk depot at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh**

5223. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to start a petrol and diesel bulk depot at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a).

[*English*]

**Plant load factor of Generating units by BHEL to U.P. and Orissa States**

5224. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States like U.P. and Orissa have 110 MW generating units supplied by BHEL;

(b) if so, their number, power station-wise;

(c) whether the plant load factor of these units is much below the national average; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to increase the plant load factor of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The required information is given below :

| *Units* | *PLF % during April' 87 to Feb.' 88.* |
|---|---|
| U.P. | |
| Harduaganj 'B' Unit-7 | 55.0 |
| Paricha Unit-1 | 23.3 |
| Paricha Unit-2 | 51.3 |
| Orissa | |
| Talcher Unit-5 | 48.4 |
| Talcher Unit-6 | 27.8 |

The Plant Load Factor of these units during April-Feb., 1988 was below the National average.

(d) The measures being taken to improve the Plant Load Factor of these units include periodic field visits by Roving Teams and Task Forces when specific action plans are drawn up to help the power stations in overcoming their problems. Unit-7 at Harduaganja 'B' Station has also been covered under the Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme. Assistance is also being provided to the SEBs in matters such as training of personnel, procuring of spare parts from foreign and indigenous sources and in the supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal.

[*Translation*]

**Memorandum against Agarwal Committee report**

5225. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhartiya Telecom. Employees Federation submitted a memorandum to Government on 13 January, 1988 against the report of Agarwal Committee;

(b) if so, the demands contained therein; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the demands is given in the statement below.

(c) The whole issue is under consideration of the Government.

**Statement**

*Brief of demands by B.T.E.F. on Aggarwal Committee Report*

**General :**

1. Many cadres are grouped with lower cadres and their pay scales are reduced. This is not acceptable to B.T.E F.
2. Date of implementation of report be from 1.1.1986 as was done in case of restructuring of Junior Enginneer Cadre.
3. Officials having more than five years of service should be exempted from qualifying the examination and be upgraded in new proposed restructured skills.
4. Special pay for supervisory duties be doubled.
5. Gazetted promotional post enmarked for technical and administrative cadres be increased as per the strength of staff.
6. Technical staff be allowed to qualify the TES Group B examinations.

**Phone Mazdoor :**

1. Phone Mazdoors be given a scale of Rs. 825/- to 1200/-.
2. Group 'D' Staff working at other units shall have entry in Phone Mazdoors cadre depending upon their talents and aptitude.

**Phone Machenatic :**

1. Phnoe mechanics cadre be given a scale of Rs. 975-1640.
2. Cable splicers/Phone Machenics doing cable work be given a special pay of Rs. 100/- per month.
3. Sub-Inspector cadre be grouped with Telecom. Assistant's cadre.
4. S.G, Cable suppliers be given a grade of Rs. 1400-2300/-.

**Technicians :**

1. Entry educational qualifications of technicians should not be reduced from diploma to 12th standard 1st class.
2. Technicians be given a scale of Rs. 1400-2300/-.
3. Technical Supervisors be given a scale of Rs. 1640-2900/-.
4. Technicians be designated as Junior Engineers.
5. Technical Supervisors be designated as higher grade Junior Engineers.

**R.S.A./P I./A.E.A./W.O. :**

1. RSA/PI/AEA/WOs be merged with JTO cadre in the grade of Rs. 1640-2900, as their nature of duties are similar. 'Equal pay for equal work" a verdict of Supreme Court be honoured.
2. 16 years promotional cadre for RSA/PI/AEA/WOs be of Rs. 2000-3200/-.

**Telephone Operators :**

1. Telephone Operators are recruited with higher educational qualification and have to qualify a test of general knowledge including English, Geography, Science etc. Hence their qualification should be treated as Graduates.
2. Telephone Operators be given a scale of Rs. 1320-2040.
3. Telephone Operators working, in modern technology be given two increments for knowing the working and two increments for actual working.

4. 16 years promotional grade for this cadre be of Rs. 1640-2900.

**Telephone Supervisors :**

1. Scale of Telephone Supervisors be of Rs. 1640-2900.
2. Telephone Supervisors be given a special pay of Rs. 70/- per month.

**Senior Supervisors :**

1. Senior Supervisors be given a scale of Rs. 2000-3200/-.
2. Senior Supervisors be given group 'B' promotion on seniority, as A.E. Traffic.

**Telecom Office Assistant :**

1. The entry qualification for this cadre be treated as Graduates considering their mode of recruitment.
2. T/O/As be given a scale of Rs. 1320-2040/-.
3. 16 years promotional grade for this cadre be of Rs. 1640-2900/-.

**Section Supervisors :**

1. Section Supervisors be given a scale of Rs. 1640-2900/-.
2. Section Supervisors doing supervisory duties be given a special pay of Rs. 70/- P.M.

**Senior Supervisors :**

1. Senior supervisors be given a scale of Rs. 2000-3200/-.
2. Senior supervisors be given Group 'B' promotion.

**Telegraphman :**

1. Telegraphman be given a scale of Rs. 825-1200/-.

**Telegraphists :**

1. Telegraphist be given a scale of Rs. 1320-2040/-.
2. 16 years promotional scale be of Rs. 1640-2900/-.
3. H.S.G. Scale for this cadre of Rs. 2000-3200-/.

**Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Traffic :**

1. The cadre of A.S.T.T. be given a scale of Rs 1640-2900/-.
2. Senior A.S.T.T. be given Group 'B' promotion.

**Left Out Cadres :**

1. Restructuring be done for the cadre of L.D.C. and U.D.C. in Administrative Offices.
2. Motor Drivers in telecom be given a scale of Rs. 1150-1500/.

[*English*]

**Opening of Post Office in Nirman Vihar, Delhi**

5226. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has allotted two units of shops built in Nirman Vihar Market, East Delhi for a Post Office;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in opening a Post Office there; and

(c) the time by which the Post Office will start functioning there ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of norms prescribed for opening of post offices in urban areas,

no post office was found justified in Nirman Vihar.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the post office will start functioning.

**Allocation of Kerosene to Andhra Pradesh**

5227. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of kerosene oil allotted to Andhra Pradesh from 1 July to 31 December, 1987;

(b) whether this quota was allotted at enhanced rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to increase the quota in view of the flood and drought conditions in that State; and

(f ) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). Allocations of kerosene oil for July to December, 1987 were made to Andhra Pradesh, like other States and Union Territories, at an enhanced growth rate of 7 to 7½ per cent over the allocations given for the same period of last year. The details of the allocations made are given below :

| *Month 1987* | *Quantity (Tonnes)* |
|---|---|
| July | 39 000 |
| August | 39,000 |
| September | 39,000 |
| October | 39,000 |
| November | 46,120 |
| December | 46,120 |
| Total : | 2,48,240 |

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a to c) above.

(e) and (f ). No Sir, as the allocation already made to Andhra Pradesh for the current Summer Block (March to June, 1988) at the growth rate of 7 per cent is considered adequate to meet the demand of the genuine consumers in the State.

**Kutir Jyoti Scheme for electricity connections in rural areas**

5228. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since formulated the 'Kutir Jyoti Scheme' to provide electricity connections to five lakh rural dwellings as per announcement of the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide such electricity at concessional rate to enable the economically weaker sections to avail of this facility ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide such electricity at concessional rate to enable the economically weaker sections to avail of this facility ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A 'Kutir Jyoti' programme is being launched which envisages providing financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for extending single point light connections to the households of rural poor, below the poverty line. During 1988-89, about 5 lakh households of such families are proposed to be covered.

(c) and (d). The tariff of power supplies to different categories of consumers is decided by the State authorities.

**Installation of Public Call Offices under MARR System**

5229. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the installation of Public Call Offices under the Multi Access Rural Radio System has not made any headway in the Seventh Plan in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the thirteen MARR schemes sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh alongwith the names of the PCOs, under each scheme;

(c) whether even one such scheme (out of 13) would be implemented and the Public Call Offices covered by it installed during 1988-89 the penultimate year of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the dates for installation and the names of the places selected for Public Call Offices under the concerned scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 135 Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) have already been provided in the country under Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) schemes during 7th Five Year Plan and more schemes are likely to be introduced.

(b) Only one scheme for Hamirpur with 10 LDPTs has been sanctioned so far.

(c) Hamirpur MARR scheme is expected to be implemented during 1988-89.

(d) The names of the places selected for providing LDPTs under Hamirpur scheme are given in the statement below. Their installation is likely to be completed by 31.3.1989.

**Statement**

*Details of locations in Himachal Pradesh where long distance public telephones are proposed to be provided under multi access rural radio scheme*

| *Sl. No.* | *Name of Base Station* | *Name of district* | *Name of LDPT locations* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hamirpur | Hamirpur | 1. Didwash |
| | | | 2. Aghar |
| | | | 3. Hatli (Glore) |
| | | | 4. Balyut |
| | | | 5. Bhiar |
| | | | 6. Kosar |
| | | | 7. Dian |
| | | | 8. Jarlog |
| | | | 9. Binal |
| | | | 10. Sialkar |

**LPG Bottling Plants in Delhi**

5230. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the location of cooking gas bottling plants of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hiudustan Petroleum Corporation in Delhi and the filling capacity of each plant ;

(b) whether these plants are not in a position to meet the demand of cooking gas in the capital ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to establish more LPG bottling plants in Delhi to meet the demand of the Capital ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALM) :

(a) The location and capacity of LPG bottling plants in Delhi are as under :

| *Name of the Oil Company* | *Location* | *Capacity in MTPA* |
|---|---|---|
| Indian Oil Corporation | Shakurbasti | 50,000 |
| Hindustan Petrolem Corporation | -do- | 15,000 |
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation | -do- | 40,000 |

(b) Yes Sir ;

(c) and (d). In order to meet better the demand of Delhi and to achieve the resitement of some Shakurbasti bottling plants, two bottling plants are being set up as follows :

| *Location* | *Capacity in MTPA* | *Anticipated date of commissioning* |
|---|---|---|
| Tikrikalan, Delhi (Indian Oil Corporation) | 75,000 | June, 1988 |
| Asaoti/Piyala, Haryana (Bharat Petroleum Corporation) | 75,000 | March, 1988 |

**Setting up of Industrial Units in Eastern and North-Eastern Regions**

5231. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern and North-Eastern regions are being neglected in regard to industrial licences and letters of intent for setting up industrial units there ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Letters of intent and industrial licences are granted against applications from entrepreneurs and as such the question of Government neglecting or favouring any region for purposes of grant of industrial licences and letters of intent does not arise.

State-wise and year-wise break-up of number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued during the calendar years 1985 to 1987 for setting up of industries in Eastern and North-Eastern regions is given below.

**Statement**

*State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) & Industrial Licences (ILs) issued during the years 1985, 1986 & 1987 for Eastern & North-Eastern Regions*

| State/Union Terriroty | 1985 | | 1986 | | 1987 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LOI | IL | LOI | IL | LOI | IL |
| **Eastern Region** | | | | | | |
| 1. Bihar | 22 | 20 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 9 |
| 2. Orissa | 39 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 8 |
| 3. West Bengal | 66 | 51 | 42 | 21 | 39 | 25 |
| **North-Eastern Region** | | | | | | |
| 4. Aruhachal Pradesh | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Assam | 12 | 12 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 3 |
| 6. Manipur | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 7. Meghalaya | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 8. Mizoram | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 9. Nagaland | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 10. Sikkim | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 11. Tripura | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |

**Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps**

5232. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps allotted during the year 1987 in each State :

(b) the Statewise-number of unemployed graduates and other educated youngmen who have been allotted LPG agencies and petrol pumps during the above period ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities in the allotment of such agencies giving preference to the candidates belonging to the rich community ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) what measures are being taken to allot these agencies to the needy persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below.

(c) to (e). Selection of candidates for allotment of such agencies is being made by the four Oil Selection Boards, which are functionally independent. Comptaints received regarding irregularities in allotment of such agencies are investigated by these OSBs, and appropriate action taken wherever necessary. There are adequate safeguards in the dealership agreements against running of any 'Benami' dealerships. The Selection Boards make the selections on the basis of suitability, taking into account the comparative merit of the candidates.

**Statement**

*State-wise total number of PG Distributorships and Petrol Pumps allotted during 1987 and Number out of them alloted to the Unemployed Graduates/Unemployed Engineering Graduates (UG/UEG)*

| Name of the State/ Union Territory | LPG Distributorships | Allotted to UG/UEG | Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel Pumps) | Allotted to UG/UEG |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 1 | 45 | 5 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | — | 4 | 1 |
| 3. Assam | 5 | — | 11 | 1 |
| 4. Bihar | 5 | — | 28 | 6 |
| 5. Goa | 1 | — | — | — |
| 6. Gujarat | 3 | — | 11 | 4 |
| 7. Haryana | 8 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh | 1 | — | 3 | 1 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | — | 3 | 1 |
| 10. Karnataka | 6 | 3 | 24 | 1 |
| 11. Kerala | 7 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| 14. Manipur | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 15. Mizoram | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 16. Nagaland | — | — | 4 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. Orissa | — | — | 3 | 1 |
| 18. Punjab | 2 | — | 5 | 2 |
| 19. Rajasthan | 1 | 1 | 27 | 4 |
| 20. Sikkim | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Tamil Nadu | 8 | 1 | 34 | 4 |
| 22. Tripura | 3 | — | — | — |
| 23. Uttar Pradesh | 15 | 1 | 48 | 5 |
| 24. West Bengal | 5 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| 25. Andaman & Nicobar | 1 | — | — | — |
| 26. Chandigarh | 1 | — | — | — |
| 27. Delhi | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| 28. Meghalaya | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| | 100 | 18 | 319 | 50 |

**Medical Reimbursement to Corporate Executives**

5233. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medical bills of Corporate Executives and their families run into several lakhs of rupees during a year;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate introducing medical insurance in place of reimbursement of medical bills; and

(c) if not, how it is proposed to check such huge medical reimbursements ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Government do not have any information in this regard.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Under the Companies Act, 1956 Government exercises check over the remuneration including medical expenses in respect of only Managing or Whole-time Directors of public companies and private companies, which are subsidiaries of public companies. In addition, approval of Central Government is also necessary where remuneration, including medical reimbursement, exceeds Rs. 3,000/- per month in the case of a relation of a Director or a Manager of such a company.

**S.T.D. Facility in Birbhum District of West Bengal**

5234. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places of Birbhum district so far connected with S.T.D. facility;

(b) the names of those places and when connected;

(c) whether there is any proposal to connect some more places through S.T.D.;

(d) if so, when and the names of those places; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three places of Birbhum district have so far been connected with STD facility.

(b) The three places viz., Bolpur, Suri, and Sainthia were connected with STD facility in March, 1984, December, 1984 and November, 1987 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Due to resource constraint.

**Telephone Exchanges in Birbhum District**

5235. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Birbhum district commissioned so far; and

(b) the names of those exchanges and when these were commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Twenty Four, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement below :

**Statement**

*Exchanges Commissioned are given below :—*

| *S. No.* | *Station* | *Date/Year of Commissioning* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ahmedpur | During 1963 |
| 2. | Bishanpur | ,, 1958 |
| 3. | Bolpur | ,, 1958 |
| 4. | Chatra | ,, 1956 |
| 5. | Dubrajpur | ,, 1956 |
| 6. | Illum Bazar | 30.3.79 |
| 7. | Kiranhar | 14.2.85 |
| 8. | Labpur | 14.1.84 |
| 9. | Lohapur | 14.2.85 |
| 10. | Mayureswar | 14.1.84 |
| 11. | Mohammed Bazar | ,, 1971 |
| 12. | Mollarpur | 31.3.83 |
| 13. | Murarai | 31.3.83 |
| 14. | Nalhati | 31.3.83 |
| 15. | Narayanpur | 31.3.83 |
| 16. | Panchami | 31.3.83 |
| 17. | Puranderpur | 15.3.81 |
| 18. | Rajnagar | 29.3.85 |
| 19. | Rampurhat | ,, 1948 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 20. | Sainthia | ,, 1948 but converted into electronic exchange on 14.11.87 |
| 21. | Suri | ,, 1948 |
| 22. | Tantipura | 15.3.81 |
| 23. | Tarapith | 15.1.84 |
| 24. | Khairasole | 31.3.86 |

**Connecting of Bolpur, Shantiniketan with Speed Post Service**

5236. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Bolpur, Shantiniketan with speed post service;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply above. The Principal requirement for the introduction of this service is the availability of air services with suitable arrival/ departure timings vis-a-vis despatch and receipt of mail. The proposed service from Bolpur, Shantiniketan does not fulfil this requirement.

**Opening of Post Offices in Birbhum District**

5237. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened in the Birbhum district during 1987-88;

(b) the names of those post offices and their location;

(c) the number of post offices to be opened during 1988-89; and

(d) the location of those post offices and when the same would be opened ?

THE NINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three new Post Offices have been sanctioned in Birbhum district during 1987-88.

(b) The Post Offices sanctioned are for Jay Krishnapur, Uttar Banagram and Gerala.

(c) and (d). The number of new post offices to be opened in Birbhum district in 1988-89 has not yet been finalised.

**Production of Pencillin 1st Crystals**

5238. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector units have been able to produce Penicillin G 1st Crystals as claimed by them, on the basis of which the ratio between indigenous and imported Pencillin for production of 6 APA has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a reduction in production by public sector units and the availability has declined; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated to change the above ratio ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from captive consumption, to the extent information available M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have supplied appx. 311 MMU of Penicillin G Ist Crystals to the producers of 6 APA alone from April 87 Feb. 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Industries set up by NRIs**

5239. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of places where industries have been set up by NRIs during the last three years;

(b) the financial outlay and the nature of these industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of proposals for setting up of projects in India by NRIs have been approved between 1983 and October 1986; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the latest position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Since November, 1983, when the Special Approval Committee (NRI) was set up to consider industrial applications from non-resident Indians, 193 letters of intent have been issued to non-resident Indians upto Dec., 1987 to set up industrial units in India. Details of the letters of intent issued by the Govt. (like name of the applicant, location of the unit, item of manufacture etc.) are mentioned in the 'Monthly Newsletter' published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The projects covered by these approvals envisage NRI investment of Rs 199.80 crores and the total investment in fixed assets in these projects is estimated at Rs. 1261.43 crores.

**Performances of Paper Mills**

5240. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review has been made on the financial position of different large integrated paper mills in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the paper mills facing financial problem;

(c) the other factors affecting the paper industry;

(d) the performance of the various paper mills during the last three years;

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to improve the performances of paper mills during the year 1988-89;

(f) whether it is proposed to establish new paper mills in the country in public sector in near future; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). No review has been made by Government with specific reference to the financial position of different large integrated paper mills in the country.

(c) The paper industry is mainly confronted with the problems of availability of cellulosic raw materials, shortage of power and coal and technological obsolescence.

(d) The over all performance of the Industry in terms of capacity build-up and production is considered to be satisfactory. The installed capacity of the industry has gone up from 24 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 28.51 lakh tonnes at the beginning of 1988. The production of paper and paperboard which was 13.70 lakh tonnes in 1984

has also gone up to 16.80 lakh tonnes (estimated) during 1987.

(e) The problems of paper industry are kept in view while formulating policies and programmes for the development of the Industry from time to time. Various reliefs and concessions have been extended in recent years to enable the paper industry in general to improve its capacity utilisation and financial viability.

(f) and (g). No proposal to establish a new paper mill in the Central Public Sector is under consideration of Government at present.

**Rural Industries**

5241. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of rural/small scale and cottage industries in the country is decreasing in spite of support from Government and similarly Khadi and Village Industries are also running into losses continuously;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted a survey to ascertain the real causes;

(c) if so, the details of main reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the condition of rural industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) For the promotion of rural industries Government is taking various promotional measures. They include differential taxation, provision of funds at low rate of interest, assistance for research, development of appropriate technology, subsidised interest rates, transport subsidy, central investments subsidy and infrastructural subsidy schemes for development of rural as well as other areas categorised as industrially backward, rebate on the sale of khadi and other handloom products etc.

**Power generation target and achievement**

5242. SHRI R. M BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target plan of power generation in each Five Year Plan;

(b) the achievements in each Plan period up till now;

(c) whether there was a vast gap between the targets and achievements in each Five Year Plan;

(d) what was the difference between the targets and achievements in each Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Power production**

5243. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power production has suffered due to the drought in 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment power production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A shortfall of about 9 billion units is expected in hydro generation during 1987-88 mainly

on account of low reservoir levels due to inadequate rainfall.

(c) In order to offset the shortfall in hydel generation, a contingency plan had been formulated and implemented to augment thermal generation which is expected to exceed the target in the current year by over 6 billion units. The measures being taken to increase the availability of power also include expediting commissioning new capacity, implementation of short-gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

**Production and Import of Pesticides**

5244. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Benzene Hexachloride, D.D.T., Parathion and Endosulphan produced in each of the years from 1982 to 1986;

(b) whether any of these pesticides were imported during 1982 to 1986; and

(c) if so, the quantity of the item imported and the year in which the import was made ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

Qty. in M.T.

| Item | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | |
| B.H.C. | 33565 | 31726 | 31783 | 24845 | 24488 |
| D.D.T. | 4569 | 6325 | 7199 | 5827 | 6973 |
| Parathion | 3115 | 2208 | 2082 | 1730 | 1041 |
| Endosulfan | 1700 | 2687 | 2710 | 2508 | 2217 |

| Item | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Imports** | | | | |
| B.H.C. | Neg. | — | — | 1.00 |
| D.D.T. | 1491 | 459 | 4623 | 3720 |
| Parathion | 327 | 52 | 367 | 194 |

*Note* : 1. Import figures are maintained financial year wise.

2. The item 'Endosulphan' is not separately classified in ITC Rev. 2 on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained.

3. DDT is imported from USSR under the Annual Trade Plans.

**Manufacture of Mobile Desalination Plant by BHEL**

5245. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been asked to manufacture mobile desalination plant for converting brackish water into potable water;

(b) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has designed such plant;

(c) if so, the capacity of the plant;

(d) the experiment made thereon;

(e) the approximate cost thereof;

(f) whether it can be used by the people; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to popularise the use of such plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). BHEL has developed a mobile plant based on reverse osmosis process which removes not only salt from the brackish water but also harmful matter and bacteria thereby turning it into safe and healthy potable water. The design is based on basic know-how from the Central Salt Marine and Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar, a constitutent laboratory of CSIR. BHEL has already supplied two mobile plants of 15,000 litres/day and three stationary plants of 50,000 litres/day. BHEL has got some more orders in hand.

(e) The approximate cost of the mobile Desalination Plant of 15,000 litres/day capacity is Rs. 6 lakhs ex-works excluding taxes and duties.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) BHEL, is highlighting the benefits of these plants to the State Governments and other user agencies.

**TV serial on life of freedom fighters**

5246. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has received any proposal for a TV serial on the life of freedom fighters similar to 'Kahan Gaye Woh Log' for approval;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal, including its title number of episodes it consists of and the date from which Doordarshan will start telecast of the same;

(c) if not, whether Doordarshan is going to invite any proposals for such a TV serial; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government have announced a new scheme for approval of sponsored programmes on Doordarshan. As per this scheme, future proposals of sponsored programmes will be invited only from a panel of Directors/Producers to be registered with Doordarshan. The process of registration is on.

**Complaints received by MRTP Commission**

5247. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the manner in which they were dealt with; and

(c) the details of complaints in which facts stated were wholly or partially proved

before the Commission and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The position regarding complaints received by M.R.T.P. Commission during the last three years is as under :-

| *Calendar Year* | *Complaints received during the year* |
|---|---|
| 1985 | 484 |
| 1986 | 883 |
| 1987 | 2925 |

The Commission deals with these complaints as per the provisions of the M,R.T.P. Act, 1969 and the rules made thereunder. The time and effort involved in the compilation of details of these complaints will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

**Employment to Members of Displaced Families by Public Sector Undertakings**

5248. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued a circular to all Central and State Government offices and Public Sector Undertakings revoking the earlier decision to provide at least one job to the member of each displaced family who are displaced following the execution of any project ;

(b) if so, the reasons for reversing its earlier decision to provide a job to a member of each displaced family; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main reason for change in policy is to guard against the contingency of overmanning of enterprises and to see that public sector enterprises are operated of commercially viable level and are able to generate adequate internal resources. With a view to providing the dispossessed families with alternative means of livelihood, they would be encouraged to take to useful avocations like poultry farming, animal husbandry etc. No yardstick has been laid down to determine the financial assistance/ loans to be given to the persons/families, whose land is acquired. Each such case will depend upon the prevailing circumstances which will be assessed generally by the concerned State Governments and Project Authorities.

*[Translation]*

**Sale of Handicraft Items**

5249. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the items manufactured by the Khadi and Village Industries are not available for sale in sale outlets of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that preference is given for selling handicraft items and other goods purchased from private societies on a large scale; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into all these matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not manufacture any item directly, except for a few items in its departmental production centres. Generally the sales outlets of KVIC sell all the items of Khadi and Village Industries sector keeping in view customer preference and demand in the locality.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise,

**Recruitment of Employees in KVIC**

5250. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fixed criteria has been laid down in regard to the educational qualifications, experience etc. for direct recruitment and promotion of employees in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its sales establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to frame rules in this regard to be followed for all times to come?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The criteria regarding educational qualifications, experience etc. for recruitment to various categories of posts direct as well as promotion posts, depends on the job requirement for each category of post.

For direct recruitment to Gazetted posts under KVIC, the minimum educational qualification prescribed is second class degree or second class diploma with not less than two years' experience in the relevant field or second class master degree in any discipline. For posts to be filled in by selection from amongst KVIC employees, a simple graduation degree is perscribed.

For promotion to other posts belonging to class III and upto the level of Directors, recruitment is based on seniority-cum-merit subject to the condition that the promotee is a matriculate and has put in three years' service in the lower post in the line of promotion. However, if an employee has passed the prescribed Hindi examination, the condition of matriculation is relaxed.

(c) Recruitment rules are reviewed from time to time depending upon requirements of job.

[*English*]

**New Advertisement Policy**

5251. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new advertisement policy to remove the distortions which have crept into the existing policy;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether any blueprint has been prepared and how it is an improvement over the existing policy?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A Committee has been constituted to go into the various aspects of the advertising policy of Government. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Companies Registered in Bihar**

5252. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very few companies were registered in Bihar in comparison to other States during the last three years and due to registration of lesser number of companies in the small scale sector. development programme has hampered in that State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Number of companies situated in the State of Bihar and registered under the Companies

Act, 1956, since 1984-85 and the share of Bihar in the number of companies registered in the country, has consistently increased as shown in the following table :

| *Year* | *Number of companies registered in Bihar* | *Percentage of companies registered in Bihar to those registered in all the States Union Territories* |
|---|---|---|
| 1984-85 | 148 | 1.11 |
| 1985-86 | 189 | 1.26 |
| 1986-87 | 280 | 1.72 |
| 1987-88 (April, 1987 to January, 1988). | 252 | 1.81 |

The number of S.I.D.O. units granted permanent registration by State Director of Industries, Bihar, during the calendar years 1984, 1985 and 1986 and their percentages to All India position is as follows :-

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Bihar | 4,519 | 6,457 | 9,231 |
| 2. All-India | 69,797 | 97,404 | 1,06,834 |
| Percentage of 1 over 2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 8.6 |

**Development and improvement of energy projects in Delhi**

5253. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to sanction an amount of Rs. 55 crores for development and improvement of different energy projects in Delhi in the comming year is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Delhi Administration is working on a power project also for which an amount of Rs. 48 crores is required;

(c) whether besides this, Delhi Administration has demanded Rs 100 crores for two more energy projects which will be approved on receipt of the report of the Central Electricity Authority; and

(d) if so, the time by which these works will be started and the details of the total demand and production of power in Delhi during 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 after these projects start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Foreign Collaborations**

5254. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign collaborations are allowed in both essential and non-essential items ; and

(b) if so, whether in such collaborations, provision is made for know how for establishing suitable auxiliary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Government pelicy regarding import of technology has been to bridge the technology gaps in the industrial sector. Import of technical know-how is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

However there is a list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered normally necessary and requests for collaboration in this list are not normally considered.

(b) Foreign collaboration approvals are subject to a standard condition that the Indian company should be free to sub-licence the technical know how/product design/engineering design under the agreement to another Indian party should it become necessary. The terms of such sub-licensing will, however, be as mutually agreed to by all the parties concerned including the fore ign collaborator and will be subject to the approval of Government.

**Foreign Collaborations**

5255. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any foreign collaborations in respect of Polyester Staple Fibre, Cement, Ceremic glazed tiles, Synthetic Yarn, Circuit Breakers, Wiper arms and blades for automobiles, Automotive tyre cappings, Wheel rims. Tie rod ends, Radiatoes, Automobile Air Conditioners, Two-wheeler seats, Saloon-car seats, Cushions for car seats and Automobile rear view mirrors; and

(b) if so, the details of each of such collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Government has approved 673, 752, 1024, 957 and 853 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz. name of Indian Company, foreign collaborator, items of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

A statement showing industry-wise break-up of foreion collaboration approvals during this period given below.

**Statement**

*List of industry-Wise break-up of foreign collaboration cases approved by the govt. during the year of 1983 to 1987*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industry | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Mettallurgical Industries | 20 | 26 | 53 | 45 | 29 |
| 2. | Fuels | 2 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| 3. | Boilers-Steam Ganerating Plants | 2 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| 4. | Prime Movers (Other than Elect. Generators) | 2 | 6 | 15 | ... | ... |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Electrical Equipmant | 129 | 157 | 205 | 175 | 183 |
| 6. | Telecommunication | 7 | 3 | 36 | 37 | 16 |
| 7. | Transportation | 39 | 63 | 101 | 53 | 39 |
| 8. | Industrial Machinery | 115 | 138 | 152 | 108 | 132 |
| 9. | Machine Tools | 44 | 34 | 32 | 13 | 10 |
| 10. | Agricultural Machinery | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| 11. | Earth Moving Machinery | 8 | 4 | 11 | ... | — |
| 12. | Misc. Mechanical and Engg. Industry | 35 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 50 |
| 13. | Commercial, Offices and House Hold Equipments | 9 | 3 | 20 | 10 | 7 |
| 14. | Medical and Surgical Appliances | 2 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 10 |
| 15. | Industrial Instruments | 37 | 56 | 52 | 20 | 47 |
| 16. | Scientific Instruments | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| 17. | Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments | — | ... | .. | 1 | |
| 18. | Fertilizers | — | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Chemical (Other than Fertilizers) | 62 | 69 | 69 | 107 | 94 |
| 20. | Photographic Raw Film and Paper | 2 | 7 | ... | 5 | 2 |
| 21. | Dyestuffs | | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 22. | Drugs and Pharmaecuticals | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| 23. | Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed) | 4 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| 24. | Paper and Pulp including Paper products | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 25. | Sugar | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | — |
| 26. | Fermentation Industries | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 27. | Food Processing Industries | 6 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 16 |
| 28. | Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati | 1 | — | - | 1 | 1 |
| 29. | Soap, Cosmetics and Toilet preparations | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 30. | Rubber Goods | 11 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | Leather, Leather Goods and Packers | 2 | 4 | 19 | 8 | 4 |
| 32. | Glue and Gelatine | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 33. | Glass | 6 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 34. | Ceramics | 31 | 15 | 27 | 20 | 18 |
| 35. | Cement and Gypsum products | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 36. | Timber Products | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 37. | Defence Industries | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38. | Cigarettes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39. | Consultancy | 13 | 14 | 23 | 5 | 47 |
| 40. | Misc. Industries | 72 | 35 | 74 | 186 | 94 |
| | Total : | 673 | 752 | 1024 | 957 | 853 |

**Indo-American Joint Projects**

5256. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether nine Indo-American joint projects have been approved to help small and medium size companies to develop market oriented technologies within India;

(b) if so, the details of the above Indo-US Projects;

(c) the total cost involved ; and

(d) to what extent the United States has agreed to help ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO) : (a) Nine R and D projects being undertaken jointly by Indian and US companies, were sanctioned as on October 31, 1987, under the Programme for Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT).

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). These Projects involve an aggregate outlay of US $ 5.9 million and are being funded partly by the sponsoring companies (US $ 3.2 million) and partly by assistance under PACT (US $ 2.7 million).

**Statement**

*Progress of PACT Assisted Units*

| S. No. | Name of the Company | Name of the US Partner | Product/Process |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ponds (India) Ltd., Madras | Giorgio Foods Inc., Temple, Pennsylvania | High grade but to mushrooms using unconventional materials. |
| 2. | Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd., Erode | Beloic Corp., Beloit, Wisconsin | Process improvements in bagasse newsprint manufacture. |
| 3. | Sudarashan Chemical Industries Ltd., Pune | Aitac Corp., California | Development of process for manufacture of Isoprocuron. |
| 4. | Four Byes Research Private Limited, Pune | Alcos Corp., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania | Spent-wash treatment by membrane technology. |
| 5. | Globe Auto (Gujarat) Limited, Bombay | Scott Motors Inc., New Mexico | Permanent magnet alternator and allied electronic controls. |
| 6. | Hoechst India Limited, Bombay | Hoechst Ruussel Pharmaceuticals Inc., Sonerville, New Jersey | Development of a new forskolin based drug for glucona. |
| 7. | Infosys Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore | Anco Engineers Inc., Culver City, California | Expert systems in medical field. |
| 8. | Pennwalt India Limited, Bombay | Pennwalt Corporation, Pennsylvania | Dewaxing of rice bran oil. |
| 9. | Pest Control (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay | Fernone Chemicals Inc., Phoenix, Arizona | Pheronones and controlled release formulations for cotton. |

**Reconnection charges on disconnected telephones in Bangalore**

5257. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reconnection charges levied for disconnected telephones at present in Bangalore city;

(b) whether any intimation either by phone or by letter is given to subscribers before disconnecting the telephone;

(c) whether telephones are disconnected in cases where the telephone bill is not received by the subscriber;

(d) whether it is a fact that the reconnection charges are very high; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to reduce it to a reasonable amount to help the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Reconnection charges levied for telephones dis-

connected due to non-payment of dues are Rs. 100/- in Bangalore City as elsewhere in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Before disconnecting the phone, telephonic reminder is given to the subscriber. The subscriber who request in writing for issue of a registered reminder is reminded by registered post on a charge of Rs. 6/- included in his next telephone bill.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No Sir, Reconnection charges are not high but reasonable.

(e) In view of (d) above, the question does not arise.

**USSR Film Festival in Bangalore city**

5258. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any USSR Film Festival was held in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, when did it commence;

(c) the duration of the film festival;

(d) whether the films were screened in several cinema houses in Bangalore city and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to screen such films in many cinema houses with wide publicity in future ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The USSR Film Festival was held at Bangalore between January 20—February 5, 1988, as a part of the film segment of the Festival of USSR in India.

(d) and (e). In accordance with arrangements finalised under the protocol signed between Governments of India and USSR, such screenings are to be non-commercial and generally confined at one theatre/auditorium. In Bangalore, however, the films were screened at two auditoria.

**Complaints regarding improper functioning of manual telephone exchange at Vittal in Karnataka**

5259. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the public about improper functioning of manual telephone exchange at Vittal in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government are aware that the above exchange does not have enough operators; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to post sufficient number of operators at this exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Few complaints were received and the same were disposed of after attending to the complaints.

(b) and (c). Eleven Telephone Operators are working in the exchange. There is justification for two more operators. Posting of additional operators will be taken up when some manual exchanges in Karnataka are automatised.

**Price of LPG in Karnataka**

5260. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that price of LPG is not uniform throughout Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure uniformity in the price of LPG in Karnataka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ex-storage point price of LPG is uniform throughout the country. However, the retail prices vary from place to place depending on freight, local levies etc.

(c) It is not proposed to bring in uniformity in prices at the retail level.

**Appointments in Gujarat Office of O.N.G.C.**

5261. SHRI C. I. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has appointed persons in Groups 'C' and 'D' for their Gujarat Office from outside Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). All the posts in Groups 'C' and 'D', except the posts in the pay scale of Rs. 725-1480 (the highest posts in Group 'C'), are filled up from amongst the candidates sponsored by local employment exchanges. Recruitment to posts in the pay scale of Rs. 725-1480 is done by the respective ONGC's Regional Offices through advertisements in the local news papers.

**LPG agencies in Nagpur**

5262. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies of the different oil companies functioning in Nagpur as on 1 March, 1988;

(b) whether in view of the mounting waiting list for new LPG connections, Government propose to open more LPG agencies in Nagpur during the current Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The number of LPG distributorships functioning at Nagpur as on March 1, 1988 is 24.

(b) and (c). Under the Annual Marketing Plans being implemented so far, the oil companies are in the process of establishing new LPG distributorships at Nagpur as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited | ... 1 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | ... 3 |
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | ... 1 |

**New LPG bottling plant in Delhi**

5263. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN : SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's largest LPG bottling plant is being commissioned by the Indian Oil Corporation in the capital;

(b) if so, the time by which the said plant is likely to start functioning;

(c) what will be its capacity to refil the cylinders; and

(d) whether the persons in waiting list for Gas connections in Deihl are likely to be cleared and if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). One of Indian Oil Corporation's largest LPG bottling plants is being commissioned by June, 1988 at Tikrikalan near Delhi.

(c) When fully commissioned, this plant will have a capacity of 7',000 Metric tonnes per annum.

(d) Release of LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including Delhi, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG and bottling capacity.

**Issue of Power Bonds by N.T.P.C.**

5264. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is launching the third public issue of Power Bonds to raise Rs. 400 crores for supplementing the finance required for its several on-going and new power projects;

(b) whether this loan will help the National Thermal Power Corporation to improve its position;

(c) the time by which the present issue will be opened for subscription; and

(d) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is getting good response this time or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The III Public Issue of the NTPC's Power Bonds of Rs. 400 crores, offered for subscription from 10th March to 19 h March, 1988, has been over-subscribed. The funds mobilised will supplement the financial resources required for ongoing/new projects of the Corporation.

**Loan from Japaaese market to N.T.P.C.**

5265. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is taking biggest ever loan of 30 billion Yen (Rs. 300 crores) from Japanese market;

(b) if so, in how many instalments this loan will be repayable;

(c) the interest to be paid to the Japanese market; and

(d) what are the other terms and conditions of loan ?

TEE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have raised a loan of Japanese Yen 30 billion—through a syndicate of insurance companies, long term credit banks and other institutions led by the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Nippon Life Insurance Company – for financing some of their on—going projects. The loan amount is divided in four Branches with final maturity of 15 years from the date of loan agreement. The repayment of loan and the interest payable thereon are as follows :

| | Amount of loan in Japanese Yen | Repayment | Interest payable |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tranche 1 | 7 billion | Bullet repayment on maturity of loan. | 0.35% per annum (p.a.) over Japanese Long Term Prime Rate (JLTPR) on the date of draw-down. |
| Tranche 2 | 7 billion | 17 semi-annual instalments following the grace period of 7 years. | 0.2% p.a. over JLTPR on the date of draw-down, to be refixed on the 10th anniversary of loan with reference to the then prevailing JLTPR plus a margin of 0.2%. |
| Tranche 3 | 6 billion | Same as Tranche 2 above. | JLTPR flat prevailing on the draw-down rate, to be refixed on the 5th and 10th anniversary of the loan agreement with reference to the then prevailing JLTPR. |
| Tranche 4 | 10 billion | 15 semi-annual instalments following the grace period of 8 years. | 0.25% p.a. over 3-6 months LIBOR for first 8 years from the date of Loan agreement and at 0.375% p.a. over 3-6 months LIBOR thereafter. |

**Setting up of AIR Stations in Orissa**

5266. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Orissa where the All India Radio stations will be set up during Seventh Five Year Plan and the capacity thereof;

(b) the action taken so far to set up the All India Radio stations at such places;

(c) the places in Orissa where All India Radio stations have been set up for commercial broadcasting and the area covered by each such station; and

(d) whether commercial broadcasting radio stations are proposed to be set up at Berhampur, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Sunabada, Angul and Damanjodi which are growth centres ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) envisages setting up of new radio stations in Orissa at the following places :

| *Places* | *Capacity* |
|---|---|
| 1. Bhawanipatna | With 2 × 130 KW MW Transmitter. |
| 2, Berhampur (Local) | With 2 × 5 KW FM Transmitter. |
| 3. Baripada (Local) | With 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitter. |
| 4. Rourkela (Local) | With 2+3 KW FM Transmitter. |
| 5. Bolangir (Local) | With 2 + 3 KW FM Transmitter. |

(b) Sites have been taken over for these project except for setting up of studio at Rourkela, where it is expected to be taken over shortly and all the projects are likely to be completed by 1989-90.

(c) Only one radio station at Cuttack has been set up for commercial broadcasting in Orissa. It covers an area of about 2800 Sq. kms.

(d) No, Sir.

**Increase in power demand of Orissa**

5267. SHRI SOMNATH RATH ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa's present power demand at 1000 M.W. will increase to 2200 M.W. by 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). According to the 13th Power Survey Report, the estimated peak load of Orissa for 1987-88 is 1584 MW which is anticipated to 3283 MW by 1994-95.

**Opening of new post offices during 1988-89**

5268. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to open some new post offices in 1988-89; and

(b) the number of existing post offices proposed to be upgraded in Orissa in 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no proposals at present for upgradation of any of the existing post offices in Orissa.

**Increase in Coal losses**

5269. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal as well as its price have been increasing ever since coal nationalisation;

(b) whether the losses have also been increasing; and

(c) the magnitude of losses during the last three years separately and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). After nationalisation, Coal India Limited, as a whole, has been incurring losses excepting during the year 1981-82 when it earned a profit of Rs. 34.20 crores.

Losses suffered by Coal India Limited during the last three years were as under :

| *Year* | *Loss suffered (Rs. in crores)* |
|---|---|
| 1984-85 | 78.03 |
| 1985-86 | 404.18 |
| 1986-87 | 331.75 |

The main reasons for losses by Coal India Limited have been steep increase in the cost of production due to increase in the wage bill, increase in the cost of other inputs, like timber, explosives, petrol, oil and lubricant (POL), higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges, higher production of inferior grades of coal in the total production, etc. which have not been fully compensated by increases in administered prices effected from time to time.

**Expansion of Telephone Industries in Kerala**

5270. SHRI K MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the existing telephone industries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A project to expand the Electronic Switching Unit of the Indian Telephone Industries at Palghat is in progress.

(b) Project envisages production of :

—30,000 lines per annum of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange (DTAX) equivalent to 60,000 lines of local exchanges.

—40,000 lines per annum of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX).

50,000 lines per annum of Electronic Rural Automatic Exchange (ERAX).

The project was approved for a capital cost of Rs. 3372 lakhs, but is now under revision. Annual sales at full value capacity will be Rs. 6085 lakhs. The project will involve employment of 980 persons.

**Setting up of Small Scale Industries**

5271. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
SHRI R.P. DAS :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Businessmen launch wives through DSIDC Scheme' appeared in Hindi (Delhi Edition) of 24 February, 1988;

(b) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and organised programmes in February, 1988 to impart training to individual entrepreneurs to set up small scale industries;

(c) if so, the number of applications received from such entrepreneurs to participate in the above programme;

(d) the details of persons who actually attended the programme, out of them how many were women participants and the background about their business;

(e) the steps Government propose to take to mitigate the difficulties encountered by the prospective industrialists; and

(f) the number of small scale units set up through the DSIDC during the last two years till 31 December, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Entrepreneurial Development, which is a part of Technical Consultancy Organisation, training programme, exclusively for women entrepreneurs, was organised by DSIDC in collaboration of Indian Council of Women Entrepreneurs (ICWE) during the period from 22.2.1988 to 25.2.1988.

(c) Applications were received from 26 women for participation in the programme.

(d) 25 women participated in the Programme. Only two women were employed—one full time and the other part-time. The remaining 23 women were house wives or unemployed.

(e) Government is providing assistance to prospective entrepreneurs by way of financial assistance, technical know how, supply of scarce raw materials, marketing facilities for finished goods etc.

(f) During the last two years upto 31.12.87, DSIDC have allotted 103 industrial sheds under Self Financing Scheme. They have also allotted 227 work sheds in various community work centres.

**Allotment of Petrol Pumps in Maharashtra**

5272. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps allotted to Maharashtra in the current plan period; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps allotted to Ahmednagar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Rostering of locations is done by the Oil Industry annually in the Marketing Plans. From the year 1985-86 to date, the oil companies have allotted 93 Retai outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in Maharashtra, including 7 in Ahmednagar.

**Oil Blockade in Assam**

5273. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil blockade in Assam still continues; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Training Programme by National Drilling Training Centre, Nagpur**

5274. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Drilling Tranining Centre provides training at Nagpur to personnel in the field of exploratory drilling;

(b) whether the centre also conducts another induction course for drilling operations; and

(c if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Coal Gasification Pilot Project in North Gujarat**

5275. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Gasification Pilot Project in North Gujarat has started operating;

(b) if so, whether this project is designed to solve energy crisis in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) (a) to (c). It is an R & D Pilot Project. So far only one information well has been drilled. The extent of its contribution in meeting the energy requirements in the region/country would depend upon the success of the pilot project.

**Prices of Vitamin Medicines**

5276. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of all brand of vitamin medicines have gone up during the last one month; and

(b) if so, what were the prices of each before the announcement of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 and what are the prices at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The prices of some single ingredient vitamin formulations have gone up as the manufacturers are free to revise the prices as per provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987. A large number of manufacturers are producing vitamin formulations, the prices of which are controlled. The details required in the question are quite voluminous and are not readily available. Time and efforts required for collection of the same will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Consideration of Representations on DPCO by Kelkar Committee**

5277. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee has considered the representations received from different agencies about removal of anomolies and discrepancies in identification of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the work of the Committee would complete?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The Kelkar Committee is reviewing the representations.

**TV Relay Centre at Agatti Island**

5278. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister opened a television relay centre at Agatti Island on 30 December, 1987;

(b) whether there was breakdown of this relay centre; if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether it has since been repaired: and

(d) the total amount incurred on its construction and subsequent repairs?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) TV transmitter at Agatti has been set up at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 28.85 lakhs. No expenditure has been incurred on its repairs which was due to failure of component, as the equipment is still under guarantee and the repairs where carried out by the manufacturer, free of cost.

[*Translation*]

**Supply of HBJ Pipeline Gas to Industries**

5280. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has intimated about non-supply of Hazira-Bijaipur Jagdishpur pipeline gas for the next three months to the industries set up along the HBJ Pipeline;

(b) if so, whether these industries are likely to be adversely affected; and

(c) if so, the comprehensive steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Norms for Telephone Advisory Committee, Bombay**

5281. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms followed for appointment of members on Telephone Advisory Committee in Bombay;

(b) how many new members were appointed after the constitution of the new Advisory Committee from 26 February, 1987 to 31 January, 1988, date-wise; and

(c) the reasons for appointing new members and the present strength of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Members of Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay have been nominated following the normal procedure to represent various interests from the recommendations received from General Manager Telephones, Bombay and those received directly in the Headquarter. The recommendations for nominations of Members of Parliament are obtained from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs A member of the Committee should normally be residing in the geographical jurisdiction of the Telephone District.

(b) The number of members nominated on Bombay Telephone Advisory Committee from 26th February, 1987 to 31st January, 1988, monthwise is given below :

| | |
|---|---|
| March, 1987 | 1 |
| April, 1987 | 1 |
| Sept , 1987 | 2 |
| Nov., 1987 | 2 |
| Dec., 1987 | 5 |
| Jan., 1988 | 2 |

(c) Some of the Members initially nominated on Bombay Telephone Advisory Committee did not accept the nomination. The present strength of Bombay Telephone Advisory Committee as on date is 53.

**Import of LPG**

5282. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing LPG in huge quantity to meet the present demand in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of LPG to be imported in 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved therein, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). LPG has to be imported into the country to meet the gap between indigenous demand and supply. It is expected that in the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 quantities of 250,000 tonnes and 222,000 tonnes would be imported. As per present estimates, the value of imports in 1988-89 would be around Rs. 86 crores. As the prices keep changing in the international market, it would not be possible to estimate the value of imports in 1989-90.

**Electrification of villages and pump sets energisation**

5283 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have failed to achieve the targets for village electrification and pump sets energisation during first two and a half years of Seventh Plan and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of pump sets which are out of order and out of use, State and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Sikkim could not achieve the targets fixed for village electrification during the first two and a half years of the Seventh Plan. Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Nagaland and West Bengal could not achieve the targets in respect of pumpsets energisation during the first two and a half year of the Seventh Plan.

There are various reasons for non-achievement of the targets which include short supply of construction materials, difficult terrain in hilly and tribal areas, lack of demand, organisational deficiencies, etc,

(b) Information relating to the pumpsets out of order and out of use is not being collated.

[*Tranlation*]

**S.T.D. facility in States**

5284. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS *be pleased to state :*

(a) the parts of the country where STD facility has been provided;

(b) the State-wise details in this regard; and

(c) the names of the other places where Government propose to provide this facility during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). List showing the names of the places provided with STD facility is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5848/88]

(c) Other places where this facility is proposed to be provided during 1987-88 are :

1. Bongaigaon (Assam)
2. Srivilliputtur (Tamilnadu)
3. Tundla (U.P.)
4. Bijnore (U.P)
5. Pithoragarh (U.P)
6. Hajipur (Bihar)
7. Nogore (Tamilnadu)

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas in Kanpur**

5285. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened in rural areas of Kanpur during 1987-88;

(b) the names of these post offices and the locations thereof; and

(c) the number of post offices proposed to be opened during 1988-89 and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) One new post office has been opened in Kanpur (Rural) district so far during the current year (1987-88). Five more post offices have been sanctioned.

(b) The post office already opened is in Gayatri Siddh Peeth, Khadesar. The five other post offices sanctioned are for Sahajanpur, Parachand, Kadari Champatpur, Delhi Uzagar and Sarain.

(c) This has not yet been finalised

**Advertisements maknig fake promises**

5286. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that a large number of advertisements on Radio, Doordarshan and in cinema houses are being broadcast/telecast/displayed which give fake promises and false information;

(b) if so, whether such advertisements have adverse effect on the minds of children;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to devise suitable means so as to ensure that these advertisements are allowed only after making necessary amendments to give a correct and true picture of the subject of advertisement, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). The advertisements on the All India Radio and Doordarshan have to conform to the requirements of the relevant commercial code which adequately safeguards the interests of the consumers including children. Cinema excluding certification of the films for public exhibition is a state subject. The production and exhibition of the films is in the Privat Sector. However, the films including advertisement films are subject to censorship. The existing arrangements are quite adequate. It is open to any aggrieved party to seek redressal under the appropriate law from the concerned authorities.

[*English*]

**Industrialisation of Backward Tribal Districts**

5287. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences so far issued for the industrialisation of the 'No Industry Districs' in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bilaspur district;

(b) the progress made for the establishment of unit, and

(c what action is being taken by Government for speedy industrialisation of the backward tribal districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). 32 industrial licences (including 2 Carry-on-Business licences were issued during the calendar years 1984 to 1987 for setting up of industries in the 'No Industry Districts' of Madhya Pradesh. During the above said period, 3 industrial licences (including 1) Carry-on-Business licence) were issued for setting up industries in Bilaspur district, a centrally declared backward district in Madhya Pradesh. Since it generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify, the above mentioned industrial licences would be at various stages of implementation.

(c) One of the important objectives of Government's policy is to correct regional

imbalances and encourage dispersal of industries to backward areas. With this end in view, a number of incentives and concessions have been provided for establishing industries in backward areas including 'No Industry Districts'. MRTP Companies setting up capacities in 'Non-Appendix-I' items are given relaxation in export obligation from 60% to nil in the case of category 'A' districts and to 25% in category 'B' and 'C' districts. 47 Appendix-I industries have been delicensed for MRTP Companies for locations in centrally declared backward areas viz. category 'A', 'B' and 'C' districts. In addition, 24 non-Appendix industries have also been delicensed for locations in Category 'A' districts. The facility of delicensing is admissible to locations which fall outside a radious of 100 kilometres from cities having a population of more than 25 lakhs according to 1981 Census.

In addition, Central Government provides various incentives and concessions, such as Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Exemption from Income-tax etc, to entrepreneurs are for setting up industries in centrally declared backward districts areas. The entrepreneurs are eligible for Central Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up industries in the 'No Industry Districts' Assistance limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per 'No Industry District' is also provided for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in these 'No Industry Districts'.

**Defects in HBJ Pipeline**

5288. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defect has been noticed in the construction of the HBJ Gas Pipeline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to repair the same;

(c) if not, whether natural gas supplied to Bijaipur fertiliser plant is adequate to meet its requirements; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Self Sufficiency in power generation**

5289. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rate of increase in the demand and generation of power;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for achieving self sufficiency in power generation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) : The growth in overall energy requirement and energy generation in the country during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below;

| | *Energy requirement (MU net)* | *% growth over previous year* | *Energy Generation MU* | *% growth over previous year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985-86 | 170746 | — | 170037 | — |
| 1986-87 | 192356 | 12.6 | 187605 | 10.3 |
| 1987-88 | 211568 | 10.2 | 183818 (upto Feb. '88) | 7.8 |

(b) and (c) : Various measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expeditious commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and destribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures. These measures would help in bridging the gap between requirement and availability.

**Telecom facilities in Rural Areas**

5290. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a part of strategy chalked out by Mission Better Communication, Government propose to provide, prompt, updated and efficient telecommunication facilities in the rural areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether, the programme of expansion of STD has been drawn to introduce this facility within all the Small Auto Exchanges in a district and particularly to connect in the first instance all exchanges within a district to district headquarter and Tehsil/Block headquarters and with one another and also to ensure the introduction of STD between the neighbouring district headquarters exchanges within a State;

(c) if so, a brief outline thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor and the reasons for according priority to linking various Indian cities to foreign cities and neglecting the rural exchanges in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of resource constraint, the following priorities are in operation for providing STD service:

(i) connection of State Capitals to Delhi.

(ii) connection of district headquarters to the respective state capitals.

(iii) stations having telephone exchange exchanges with a capacity of 1000 lines and above on 1.4.85.

In addition to the above, other stations having automatic exchanges and linked by Reliable Transmission Media are also considered for introduction of STD facilities.

A number of inter-dialling and group dialling schemes connecting various towns have been planned all over the country. These schemes will connect various exchanges in a district which have community of interest with each other. Some of the schemes have been implemented also and others are being implemented depending upon availability of resources.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (b) and (c).

**Achievements of Mission Better Communication**

5291. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made under the "Mission Better Communication" since its inception in respect of delivery of telegrams within 12 hrs , reduction of fault rate in respect of telephone and telex connections, elimination of wrong calls on S.T.D. reduction in the incidence of telephones

going dead, elimination of wrong billing, ensuring prompt response from such general service numbers as 171, 180, 181, 197, 198 and 199 and wiping out the waiting list;

(b) whether equal attention is paid by the Mission to the needs of the rural areas and the prompt expansion of telecom. facilities through installation of Public Telephones both local and long distance and Telegraph Offices on the Morse Code; and

(c) if so, the exact performance in each of these categories since inception of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The achievements made under the 'Mission Better Communications' since its inception (1-4-86) in respect of important indicators are as under :-

| Indicator | Status as on 1-4-86 | Status as on 1-2-88 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. % of delivery of telegrams within 12 day light hours between 500 cities. | 22 | 75.0 |
| 2. Telephone faults (Faults per 100 stations per month) | 35 | 19.9 |
| 3. Telex faults (Faults per 100 stations per month) | 60 | 32 8 |
| 4. Call Success Rate STD calls | 20 | 71.7 |
| 5. Call success rate of special services such as 180, 181, 197, 198, and 199 etc. | 40 | 78 |
| 6. Call Success rate special services (answered within 10 Seconds) | 30 | 64.5 |

In addition 4,67,000 new telephone connections and 6550 new telex connections have been given during the period from April, 86 to December, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the period from April 1986 to January 1988, about 2200 Long Distanee Public Telephones and 950 small Telephone Exchanges have been opened in the rural areas. Approximately same number of Long Distance Public Telephones have also been converted into combined offices subsequently.

**Incentive scheme speedy delivery of telegrams**

5292. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an attractive graded incentive scheme has been introduced for the staff for speedy delivery of telegrams as part of better productivity drive; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the date with effect from which it has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised incentive scheme for Telegraphmen (outdoor) was introduced with effect from 1.9.1986 Under this scheme, an incentive is paid on telegrams delivered beyond 84 telegrams in a weekly spell of duty in plain areas and beyond 60 telegrams in a week in specified hilly areas on the followlng slab rate basis :

**Plain Areas**

| | |
|---|---|
| Upto 84 | NIL |
| 85-100 | 20 Paise per message |
| 101-150 | 40 Paise per message |
| 151 and above | 50 Paise per message |

**Hilly Areas**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 to 60 | NIL |
| 61 to 75 | 20 Paise per telegrams |
| 76 to 126 | 40 Paise per telegrams |
| 126 and above | 50 Paise per telegrams |

In addition a Trip Incentive of 50 paise per Trip beyond 3 Trips is paid provided a Telegraphman delivers more than 20 telegrams per duty. For hilly areas this incentive is paid beyond 2 Trips provided a telegraphman delivers 15 telegrams per duty.

**Electrification of villages and tubewells in Punjab**

5293. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages and tubewells in Punjab which have been provided electricity till December, 1987;

(b) whether Union Government propose to sanction rural electrification schemes recommended by Punjab Government on priority basis; and

(c) if so, the time likely to be taken in sanctioning these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) All the inhabited villages in Punjab have been electrified. The number of pumpsets energised upto 31-12-1987 is 5,07,245 (provisional).

(b) and (c). The Rural Electrification schemes received from Punjab State Electricity Board are being sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation subject to their being technically and economically feasible.

**Estimated use of Energy**

5294. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the correct estimate of the energy used in the country and derived from non-commercial fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Non-commercial energy is consumed mainly in the household sector. Based on the data available from sample surveys carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and the National Sample Survey Organisation, the per capital energy consumption in the household sector has been estimated as 0.38 tonnes of coal replacement per capita per year in the rural areas and 0 4 tonnes of coal replacement per capita per year in the urban areas. After estimating the total energy consumption using these norms, the commercial energy used is deducted to arrive at the estimate of non-commercial energy used.

**Hike in annual outlay for National Thermal Power Corporation**

5295. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a hike in the National Thermal Power Corporation annual outlay;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to compensate the hike in the annual outlay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The proposed annual plan outlay of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 2185.34 crores, as against an outlay of Rs. 1693.89 crores for 1987-88. The proposed Government budgetary support for 1988-89 is Rs. 986.34 crores, as against Rs. 470.90 crores for 1987-88

**Complaints regarding selection of T.V. scripts for serials**

5296. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any complaints relating to the selection of T.V. scripts for different serials during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any investigation was made into these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. No complaint duly substantiated by facts has been received by the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**LPG connections on Calcutta**

5298. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the time-gap in providing cooking gas connection to consumers in Calcutta;

(b) the number of cooking gas consumers provided and the number of applicants who are on the waiting lists in Calcutta till February, 1988; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be provided with L.P.G. connections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). As on January 1, 1988 upto which date figures are available, there were about 4 56 lakh LPG customers and 1.09 lakh persons on the waiting list in Calcutta. Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including Calcutta, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG and bottling capacity.

**Shortage of vital drugs**

5299. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of vital drugs in the capital;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether any measures are contemplated to make these drugs available in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. All vital drugs are adequately available in the capital. Shortages wherever reported are of brand nature and therapeutic equivalents are generally available. However, an imported anti-cancer drug, Adriyamicin was under short supply. M/s Walter Bushnell who is marketing this drug, have informed significant improvement in the availability of the drug.

**Newspaper registered with Registrar of Newspapers for India**

5300. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India ;

(b) the number of newspapers which get quota of newsprint from Government ; and

(c) the criteria for getting quota of newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L BHAGAT) : (a) There were 26,614 publications on the live register of Registrar of Newspapers for India as on 31-12-1986.

(b) 2,267 newspapers were allotted full year's quota of newsprint during 1985-87.

(c) Allocation of newsprint is made in terms of the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by the Government from time to time.

**Sachar Committee recommendations on cost accounting profession**

5301. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the High Power Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajendra Sachar regarding cost accounting profession ;

(b) whether these reecommendations have been accepted and incorporated in the Companies Act ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Recommendations of the High-powered Expert Committee on Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts regarding cost accounting profession are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Clause 35 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1987 seeks to amend section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956, so as to impose a ceiling on the number of cost audits by firms of Cost Accountants on the lines of the ceiling, which applies to a firm of Chartered Accountants under section 224 (1B). No decisions have yet been taken on other recommendations of the Committee.

**Statement**

8.13. We are of the view that, for better management and discipline, all the companies whose paid-up capital is not less than twenty-five lakh rupees, should be statutorily required to employ a Chief Accountant or Financial Controller and, if such a company is engaged in any manufacturing or other specified activity, should also employ a Cost Accountant. The Manufacturing and other Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 1975 requires that the statutory auditors should report on the adequacy of both internal control and internal audit systems in case of companies having a paid-up capital of twenty-five lakh rupees or more. We, therefore, suggest the following in respect of companies having a paid-up capital of twenty-five lakh rupees or more :-

(i) Accountant, who is in charge of the financial books of account of the company, should be one who is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. However, any individual, who is holding such an office at the time this provision is enacted, shall continue to function as such though he may not be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(ii) If such a company is engaged mainly in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining/or in generation and distribution of electricity, it should have in its employment Cost Accountant who is a member of the Institute of Cost and Works

Accountants of India. However, any individual, who is holding such an office at the time this provision is enacted, shall continue to function as such though he may not be a member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India.

(iii) A company referred to at (ii) above should also have an internal Auditor.

8.14. We suggest that in respect of companies engaged mainly in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in generation and distribution of electricity and having a paid up capital of twenty-five lakh rupees or more, in addition to the Management, the Cost Audit for, if cost audit for that industry has been ordered, should certify in the balancesheet the figures shown as stock-in-trade, stores, spares, raw materials, tools and work-in progress.

8.21. Section 233B

We are of the opinion that maintenance of Cost Accounting Records in certain types of industries and their continuous audit by an appropriate Cost Auditor will not only be a steps in the direction of consumer protection but also will be an advantage to the company itself. We feel that the present practice of conducting Cost Audits intermittently is not of any particular assistance to the companies or to the consumers at large. We must add here that managements of progressive companies have, as a matter of prudence, instituted Cost Accounting Systems and have also authorised Cost Audits even when not so ordered in any appropriate order. We recommend that, when Cost Audit is ordered in respect of any particular industry under the provisions of section 233B, such audit should be continued every year unless the Central Government, for reasons to be specified, decides to discontinue such audit in any particular industry.

8.22. Under the provisions of the Act, a Cost Auditor should be appointed by the Board of directors of the company with the previous approval of the Central Government. We see no reason for a distinction in the procedure followed for the appointment of a Financial Auditor and a Cost Auditor. Besides, in keeping with our recommendations to confer greater rights on the shareholders, we suggest that all the provisions relating to the appointment, resignation, etc. of a statutory auditor under section 224 of the Act by the shareholders be made applicable for the appointment of a Cost Auditor also by amending suitably section 233B (2).

[*Translation*]

**Compensation to Gram Sabhas affected by Mathura Refinery**

5302. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the compensation has not so far been paid for the land of Gram Sabhas acquired at the time of setting up of the Mathura Refinery ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the compensation will be given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Compensation due to the land of Gram Sabhas acquired through the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has already been paid by the Indian Oil Corporation to the district authorities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Power transmission projects behind schedule**

5303. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many power transmission projects are behind schedule;

(b) if so, what will be the effect of these delays on the supply of electric power to industries, agriculture as well as to the consumers ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to expedite completion of the pending transmission projects and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The power transmission projects are being planned and implemented in a manner that they match with the capacity additions programmes on the generation front. Power supply to the various categories of consumers is being effected by the State Electricity Board/Departments through the existing transmission and distribution networks.

(c) The implementation of important transmission projects is being regularly monitored by the Central Electricity Authority/Department of Power, with a view to ensure their timely completion.

**Foreign aid for Electrification of Villages**

5304. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought foreign aid for the electrification of villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions in regard thereto; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be covered by this aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Discussion was held with the team of World Bank Officers in February, 1988 in regard to the Fourth Rural Electrification Project envisaging World Bank assistance of $ 575 million which would help in electrification of 40,000 villages. The amount of loan and other terms and conditions would be known only after the project scope is firmed up and agreements with the World Bank are concluded.

**Escalation in cost of Korba Project**

5305. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed National Thermal Power Corporation's Korba plant is supposed to supply electricity to Chandrapur;

(b) whether the project is likely to be delayed as the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) has not built the power sub-station at Chandrapur; and

(c) if so, the estimated escalation of the cost of the Korba Project and the likely date of its commencement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The power generated at the Korba Super Thermal Power Project is supplied, in bulk, over the 400 KV transmission network of the National Thermal Power Corporation to States in the Western Region including Maharashtra who further distribute the same to various consumers through their own transmission systems. A 400 KV line from Bhilai to Chandrapur, with a sub-station at Chandrapur, has been proposed with the Korba project; this sub-station whould be inter-connected with the sub-station of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Chandrapur.

The 200 MW units of the Korba project were generally commissioned on schedule and the two 500 MW units have been commissioned ahead of schedule. The approved cost of the project, along with associated transmission lines, is Rs. 1138.44 crores.

**Steps to stop films glamorising smoking**

5306. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are examining how to stop films which glamorise smoking on television;

(b) if so, whether any strategy to this effect has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Doordarshan telecasts only such feature films which are duly certified by the Centeral Board of Film Certification of India. The present guidelines approved for telecast of such films do not prohibit films having smoking sequences from being put on the air. In case of films directly procured from abroad or produced locally by Doordarshan (for which Doordarshan is its own censor), care is taken to ensure that out-of-context sequences glamorising smoking are minimised.

**LPG agencies in Palghat district of Kerala**

5307. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to sanction new cooking gas agencies in Palghat district of Kerala during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these agencies are likely to be sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). An LPG distributorship at Kollengoda in Palghat district in Kerala is planned to be set up by IOC in addition to the Letters of Intent issued to the selected candidates by IOC and HPC for new distributorships in the district at Mannarghat, Palghat/Puddusseri and palghat;

(c) The distributorship planned by IDC will be awarded as soon as the selection of a distributor is completed by Oil Selection Board (South),

**Setting up of Thermal Power Plant at Tirkaripur**

5308. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh proposal to set up Thermal Power Plant at Trikaripur has been received from Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The project feasibility report in respect of a thermal power station ($2 \times 210$ MW), at Trikaripur in Kasargode district, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in November, 1987, from the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). The proposal could be considered for technoeconomic appraisal by the CEA after statutory requirements as per Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been complied with by the KSEB, necessary inputs, such as coal linkage, availability of water, etc., have been tied up and requisite clearances, including clearance from the environmental angle, have become available.

**Telephone Adalats**

5309. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunications Department has been holding Adalats to decide matters/complaints relating to telephone users;

(b) if so, the details of location at which such Adalats were held, frequency of holding sueh Adalats, number of complaints received and number decided during 1987; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold more such Adalats, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the date of introduction since 12.8.1987, Telephone Adalats have been held at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune and Goa. The Adalats are held at an interval of 3 months. 1486 cases were received. Out of these, 1470 cases were decided on-the-spot. For the remaining cases, another date was given and these also have since been decided.

(c) Initially, the concept was introduced an experimental basis in metro/major districts. Based upon the encouraging results choieved, orders have been issued in February 1988 to cover all the districts of the country.

**Offering of shares of public sector units to general public**

5310. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to offer shares of the public sector units to the general public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been initiated towards implementation of this proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what has been the response of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (e). One of the recommendation of the Conference of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings held in January 1988 is that, where possible, the successful public sector undertakings sholud be able to off-load upto 25 per cent of their shares to their employees and general public at market value. The recommendations of the Conference are under consideration of the Government.

**Demand of power in Kerala**

5311. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of power in the State of Kerala during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the total output of power from Kerala's power projects during these three years;

(c) whether any allocation has been made for increasing the capacity of power projects in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The energy requirement of Kerala during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto Feb.' 88) was 5225 million units, 5567 million units and 5595 million units respectively.

(b) The energy generation in Kerala during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto Feb.' 88) was 5357 million units, 4647 million units and 3701 million units respectively.

(c) and (d). The Seventh Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 396.80 crores for the power sector in Kerala. A target of addition of 530 MW of new capacity was fixed for the Seventh Plan out of which capacity totalling 465 MW has already been commissioned.

**Programme to provide cooking gas**

5312. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fourth phase of the Government's programme to provide cooking gas has commenced this year;

(b) if so, whether preference will be given to remote areas and hilly areas under this programme; and

(c) how much time it will take to supply cooking gas to small towns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. LPG connections will continue to be released by the Oil Industry all over the country including remote and hilly areas, through its existing distributorships, in addition to new distributorships under its Annual Marketing Plans, subject to viable marketing of LPG;

(c) The Oil Industry is normally taking up, in a phased manner, locations in the country, with a population of around 20,000 and above (as per 1981 Census) which offer sufficient potential for viable marketing of LPG.

**Applications for telephone connections in Karnataka**

5313. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any applications have been received for telephone connections in Karnataka in the last three quarters up-to-date; and

(b) if so, the number of applications pending with Government at present ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS [SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 25109 applications have been received for telephone connections in Karnataka in the last three quarters i e. from 1st June, 1987 to 29th February, 1988.

(b) From the applications received as mentioned above, 21821 applications are pending as on 29.2.1988. The total waiting list as on 29.2 1988 in Karnataka is 67,368.

**Import bill for Oil and Petroleum products**

5314. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA RIDDY :
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state t

(a) whether the crude import plan through term contracts and spot purchases for 1988-89 has been finalised?

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether some urgent short-term and long-term measures are proposed to be taken to reduce the imports of crude oil and petroleum products in the year 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAEIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). During the year 1988 89, it is proposed to import a quantity of 18.06 million tonnes of crude oil. While part of it will be through term contracts, spot purchases are made as and when required.

(c) and (d). The important steps, among others, to reduce imports are to intensify exploration efforts, curb consumption of POL and promote conservation through various measures.

**Sick Industries in Andhra Pradesh**

5315. SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sick industries in Andhra Pradesh are likely to be nationalised or reviewed;

(b) if so, whethet any list of sick industr es or any recommendations in relation therto have been received from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a). For revival of sick industrial units Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole

country including the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some of the important aspects of the same are as follows :

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation package for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000.

(b) From the Government of Andhra Pradesh, no recommendations/suggestions regarding sick industries have been received in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

**Power Generation schemes in Andhra Pradesh by N.T.P.C.**

5316. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been framed by the National Thermal Power Corporation to increase the power generating capacity of its projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Andhra Pradesh to meet the power shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation(NTPC) is implementing the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project (3+200+3×500 MW) in Andhra Pradesh for supply of power to the State in the Southern Region. While the 200 MW units have come into commercial operation, the 500 MW units are in various stages of construction. The first two 500 MW units are expected to be commissioned in July, 1988 and July, 1989 respectively,

An allocation of Rs. 1100 70 crores has been made for the power station and its associated transmission lines during the Seventh plan period.

**Production of Gas from Coal**

5317. SHRI M, RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project for producing gas from coal and for use of such gas in the thermal power stations has been evaluated in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise,

**T.V. Serials**

5318. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the public response to the T.V. serial 'Tamas';

(b) whether Government intend to telecast some more serials like 'Tamas'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) While some parties/organisations wanted Doordarshan to stop the telecast of this serial, an opinion poll conducted in Bombay on behalf of a newspaper, while the serial was on, showed that a majority of respondents wanted the telecast of the serial to continue.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan will continue to produce and telecast programmes upholding secular values and exposing communalism and anti-social elements.

[*Translation*]

**Fall in quality of Coal**

5319. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some small industries have made a complaint to the effect that quality of coal has been falling continuously; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir. There have been some complaints on quality of coal which mainly relate to supplies of oversized coal, mixture of extraneous material alongwith coal and supplies of coal with high ash content. Such complaints mainly occur because in some coal seams stones, shale etc. are found interbedded with coal. Indian coals are generally found to contain high ash content, which has been increasing with the passage of time on account of gradual depletion of reserves of superior grade and increased production from mines having reserves of inferior grade of coal.

(b) Each of these complaints is investigated and corrective act on taken. Important steps taken to improve the quality of coal supplied to the consumers include :

—setting up of a Quality Control Organisation in each coal company;

—installation of coal handling and screening plants in a phased manner.

—breaking of oversized coal and removal of extraneous material manually to the extent possible at loading points where coal handling plants are not available.

[*English*]

**Investigation into Gift Schemes and Price Revision of Consumer Goods**

5320. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers of reputed consumer items offer gifts/other schemes and frequent revision of prices with a view to promote and manipulation of sales which is forbidden under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether the Director General, Investigation and Registration proposes to investigate into these matters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). As per the provisions of the MRTP Act. 1969, relating to unfair trade practices, the Director General of I and R has, during the period August, 1984 to December, 1987, submitted investigation reports to the MRTP Commission in a large number of cases of manufacturers of consumer items offering gifts/other schemes for promoting sale of their products. The time and effort involved in the compilation of details of these cases will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

[*Translation*]

**Approval to Shakhjal Power Project, Bihar**

5321. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY : be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report of the Shakhjal Power Project of Bihar State has been given technical and financial approval;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No project report for Shakhjal power project in Bihar State has beea received by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of above.

**Clearance to Tenughat and Bihta Thermal Power Projects of Bihar**

5322. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power generation of Bihar is lees as compared to population;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to give approval to the Tenughat (Phase-II and Bihta (Patna) Thermal Power Projects and arrange financial assistance from outside for the execution of these projects in view of the limited financial resources of Bihar;

(c) whether Tenughat Thermal Power Station Phase-II has been given technical approvel by the Central Electricity Authority but it is pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forest for clearance from environmental point of view;

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure dearness and execution of power generation projects as early as passible at all levels; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) During the period April, 1987 to February, 1988, as against the power requirement of 4695 million units in Bihar, the availability was 3795 milllon units.

(b) to (e). The proposed Tenughat thermal power project Stage II ($3 \times 210$ MW) has been techno-economically cleared by the CEA at an estimated cost of Rs. 669.10 crores. Clearance from the environmental angle is awaited. A project feasibility report in regard to the proposed Bihta thermal power project ($2 \times 70$ MW) is under examination in the CEA in consultation with the various appraising agencies and could be considered for techno economic clearance after all necessary inputs have been tied up.

[*English*]

**Meeting of Chief Ministers and Energy Ministers of States**

5323. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was decided in the recently concluded meeting of Chief Ministers and Energy Ministers of States that Union Government should immediately give power to State Electricity Boards to issue debentures to mobilise resources for on going and new power projects;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above demand to States and the details of the action taken so far; and

(c) the reasons for not giving such an approval by Union Government and the time by which the necessary approval is likely to be given to the above suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). In State Power Ministers' Conference held on 27.2.1988, the representatives of some States and suggested that the State Electricity Boards might be allowed to raise bonds to mobilize resources. It was decided, inter alia, that a Working Group consisting of representatives of the Department of Power/ Central Electricity Authority and the State Electricity Boards (one from each region) may be formed for an indepth study of the steps required for strengthening the finances of the State Electricity Boards.

Action in pursuance of this decision is being taken.

**Separate Coal Division for Orissa**

5324. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to stat :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a separate Coal Division exclusively for Orissa;

(b) whether such proposal is going to be implemented during 1988-89; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Taking up of Power Project by Tatas in Collaboration with Karnataka Government**

5325. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tatas have expressed interest in taking up a power project in Karnataka in collaboration with the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have examined the proposal made by the Tatas for taking up the power project in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which Union Government will clear this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). M/s. Tata Projects Limited are associated with the Karnataka Power Corporation and the Karnataka Electricity Board in preparing a feasibility report in regard to a power project ($2 \times 210$ MW) near Mangalore in the joint sector. The proposal could be examined after it is received in the Central Electricity Authority from the State Government.

**Power Generation**

5326. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether total generation of power during 1988-89 will be higher than that during the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, whether thermal generation has also exceeded the target;

(c) if so, to what extent the power generation has exceeded the target up till 1987; and

(d) the efforts being made to improve further in 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The energy generation target for the year 1988-89 would be higher than the generation during 1987-88.

(b) Thermal generation during 1987-88 wauld be over 6 billion units more than the target.

(c) Duriug the period April, 1987—February, 1988 the total power generation was about 98.2 per cent of the target mainly on account of low hydel generation due to inadequate rainfall.

(d) Various measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expeditious commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

**HBJ type gas pipeline in Karnataka**

5327. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has requested Union Government to sanction an HBJ Type gas pipeline in the southern region with a view to utilising the gas available there;

(b) if so, whether the request of Karnataka Government has been considered;

(c) if so, the time by which the sanction is likely to be accorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Karnataka Electricity Board, on behalf of Southern Region Electricity Board (SREB), had requested the Government to consider laying a natural gas pipeline to at least one of the States in the Southern Region.

(b) to (d). As the quantum of natural gas presently available in Cauvery and Krishaa Godavari Basins in the Southern Region is very small, it is not found feasible to lay an HBJ-like gas pipeline in the region at present.

*[Translation]*

**Revision of prices of cine films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.**

5328. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state .

(a) whether the prices of cine films have been revised four times during the last three years by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the dates on which these prices were revised and the extent to which prices were increased each time ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). Due to increase in the prices of major raw materials like silver, chemicals etc. and adverse exchange rate variation, changes in duty structure, variation in the prices of imported jumbo rolls etc.; Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. had to revise the prices of cine films. The dates of revision and the percentage increase are as below :

| | *1.4.85* | *18.4.86* | *22.12.86* | *23.10.87* | *15.3.88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cine positive (B & W) | 6% | 4% | 10% | 10% | — |
| Cine Sound | 6% | 4% | 10% | 10% | — |
| Cine Colour (G 9) | 6% | 19% | 11.7% | 5% | 4% |
| Cine Colour (R 4 H) | 6% | 14% | — | 5% | 5.5% |
| Cine Colour (07) | 6% | — | — | 15% | 9% |
| Cine Colour (Fiji) | — | — | — | — | 4% |

[*English*]

**Shifting of office of Additional Postmaster General from Siliguri to Jalpaiguri**

5329. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the office of the Additional Postmaster General from Siliguri to Jalpaiguri;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the proposal had evoked protest from different quarters; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The headquarters of the Divisional Commissioner is located at Jalpaiguri and therefore if Additional PMG is also located at Jalpaiguri he can have better liaison with the State Government through the Divisional Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

(c) A number of representations for and against have been received.

(d) There is no proposal for reconsideration of the decision.

**Increase in cost of power generation**

5330. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of power generation in India is high as compared to power generation costs in several advanced and developing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to bring these costs at par with the norms accepted internationally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to make a comparison of the cost of power generation in India with the cost of power generation in various countries. Variations in the cost of power generation would, inter alia depend upon several factors like variations in cost and quality input the demand pattern of the system, capital cost of equipment thereof depreciation, the pattern of financing and the policy adopted with regard to norms of profitability.

**Setting up of man made fibre units in public sector**

5331. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up man made fibre units in public sector using intermediates manufactured by the public sector units like the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are high profits in man made fibre units;

(d) whether benefits of the raw materials which go to make man made fibres and which are made in the public sector alone, go to private sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Intermediates for the production of Synthetic Fibres viz. DMT and MEG manufactured by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) are utilised at present by the existing Synthetic Fibre units. However, M/s. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL), a public sector unit, would be utilising their own intermediate viz. DMT to the extent necessary in the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre.

(c) While man made fibre units are expected to make reasonable profit, these units have been representing regarding low return on investment due to marketing constraints, etc.

(d) and (e). Raw materials for Synthetic Fibres are at present produced by the units in both Public and Private sectors.

[*Translation*]

**U.H.F. system in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh**

5332. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the benefit of UHF system to some of the cities in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of those cities;

(c) whether Ranikhet is also included in them; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work to implement the scheme to provide the benefit of UHF system to this city will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pauri, Lansdown.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

[*English*]

**New telephone exchanges and extension of lines with users' assistance**

5333. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to undertake setting up new telephone exchanges and extending telephone connections on priority for which the users come forward to share the expenses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Pending application for telephone connections**

5334. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending applications for telephones in Thiruvalla, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam and Pandalam telephone exchanges; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the applications on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The number of pending applications as on 1st March, 1988 for telephones in Thiruvalla, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam and Pandalam telephone exchanges are as under :

| | *Pending applications* |
|---|---|
| 1. Thiruvalla | 1053 |
| 2. Chengannur | 513 |
| 3. Mavelikkara | 473 |
| 4. Kayamkulam | 332 |
| 5. Pandalam | 285 |

(b) The steps taken to clear the waiting list applications are as under :

1. *Thiruvalla* : A 3000 lines ICP exchanges has been allotted. The exchange equipment is to be supplied during 1989-90. An expansion from 3000 to 4000 lines has also been allotted for 1991-92.

2. *Chengannur* : 900 lines expansion has been allotted. These are likely to be commissioned by the end of 7th Plan period. In addition, construction of a building has started for installation of a 4000 lines MAX-I exchange. The equipment has bean allotted for year 1990-91.

3. *Mavelikkara* : Equipment for 400 lines expansion (603 to 1000 lines) has been allotted and is likely to be commissioned by end of 7th Plan period.

4. *Kayamkulam* : 2000 lines Main exchange has been allotted for 1990-91 and further expansion by 1000 lines (2000-3000 lines) has been allotted for 1991-92.

5 *Pandalam* : 200 lines exchange expanded by 100 lines (200-300 lines) during 1987-88. Further expansion by another 100 lines is likely to be completed in 1989-90.

**Production of Children's Films**

5335. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children's films produced in the country during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(b) the number of features films produced during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of children's films?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Production of films in India is primarily in the Private Sector. No Government agency maintains statistics about the number of films produced in the country. However, Central Board of Film Certification under the Department of Culture maintains statistics relating to certificates issued to feature films and children's films for public exhibition. Accordingly, the number of children's films certified during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 is as follows :-

| *Year* | *No. of feature films* | *No. of Children's Films* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Feature films* | *Short films* |
| 1985 | 912 | 11 | 2 |
| 1986 | 840 | 3 | 4 |
| 1987 | 806 | 3 | 4 |

(c). The children's Films Society, India, a registered Society, has been set up by the Government for promoting children's film movement in the country. In pursuit of this objective, the society has been producing children films in different languages using formats like puppet films, animation films, feature films and short films. Further, the Government has exempted all children films, irrespective of width, certified as such by the Central Board of Flm Certification, from the levy excise duty.

**Transfer of State Sector Power Project to Central Sector**

5336. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some power projects under the State Sector have now been transferred to the Central Sector;

(b) if so, the power projects which have now been transferred to Central Sector; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Tracing-cum-Training Center in Gorakhpur**

5337. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a faet that his Ministry propose to open a Tracing-cum-Training centre in Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Setting up of big industries in Gorakhpur, U.P.**

5338. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up big industries in Gorakhpur, U P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). The position as on 22.3.1988 is that three Industrial Licence applications for setting up industries in district Gorakhpur, U.P. are at different stages of processing It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, procedures have been streamli ned. Details of pending proposals are however, not divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon.

[*English*]

**Workshop on thermal power station engineering**

5339. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleascd to state :

(a) whether Chairman of State Electricity Boards, top experts and equipment manufacturers in the field of power met in the two day all India workshop on thermal power station engineering on 25 February, 1988;

(b) if so, what was the main purpose of this workshop;

(c) how many delegates attended the workshop; and

(d) whether the recommendations made in the workshop have been examined by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Discovery of gas fields inGujarat**

5340. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new gas fields discovered in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of wells drilled and names of places where such wells were drilled;

(c) the quantity of gas found from these wells;

(d) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering to supply natural gas for domestic purposes in the cities around the gas fields, particularly, when gas is being flared up;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) to (c). During the last 3 years, gas has been discovered at 'Karjisan' in Gujarat. The only well drilled flowed gas @ 38,122 M³/day from the interval 1336-13 8 metres through 5 mm beam, during initial testing.

(d) and (e). Commitments of gas for domestic supply in Gujarat have been made as follows :

(i) Surant Municipal Corpn. 0.10 MMCMD

(ii) Broach town 0 03 MMCMD.

(iii) Ankleshwar town 0 011 MMCMD.

(iv) Baroda Municipal Corpn. 0 05 MMCMD (already being supplied) Additional 0 03 MMCMD committed.

(f) Does not arise.

**Profit by Public Sector manufacturing units**

5341. DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector manufacturing units have shown profit during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of net profit earned by these public sector units in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) to (c). Details of profitability of public sector undertakings during 1987-88 will be available only after the year ends on 31st March, 1988 and the accounts are finalised thereafter.

**Contracts bagged by National Projects Construction Corporation**

5242. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contracts bagged by the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) during the last three years;

(b) the total cost involved in these contracts;

(c) whether NPCC has carried out the contracts itself or given further sub-contracts to private parties;

(d) if so, the cost thereof;

(e) the reasons for giving sub-contracts to private parties; and

(f) the details of steps taken to execute the contracts by NPCC itself and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, the NPCC bagged 60 contracts of the total value of about Rs. 353.45 crores.

(c) to (f). Most of the works are carried out by the NPCC departmentally

with its own major equipments and manpower. However, some works such as those in areas of specialisation which involve use of sophisticated equipment and special technique/skills, works as per agreements with clients and some works of short time duration involving high financial constraints are sublet. The value of such works amounted to Rs. 35.08 crores, which comes to about 9.9% of the total works bagged, during the last three years.

**Opening of post offices in Orissa**

5343. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the details of telecommun cation expansion programme drawn up for the Seventh Plan; and

(c) how many new post offices are proposed to be opened in Orissa in the above Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Seventh Plan envisages opening of 6000 new post offices. While the new post offices are, by and large, branch offices, a small number of departmental sub post offices is also covered in the target.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) Up to 1987-88, 15 new post offices have been sanctioned in Orissa under the Seventh Plan. About 60 new post offices are proposed for Orissa under Annual Plan 1988-89 The position in respect of 1989-80 will be clear only when the Annua Plan for that year is finalised by Planninl Commission towards the end of 1988-89. g

**Statement**

*Expansion Programme for Orissa during the Seventh Plan*

| S. No. | Item. | Status as on .1.4.84 | Expansion Proposed during 7th Plan | Likely Status as on 1.4 90 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Switching Capacity (No. of Lines) | 42005 | 26610 | 68615 |
| 2. | Working Telephone Connections (Nos.) | 34887 | 23436 | 58323 |
| 3. | Telex Capacity (No. of Lines) | 320 | 570 | 890 |
| 4. | Telex Connections (Nos.) | 248 | 552 | 800 |
| 5. | Long Distance Public Telephones (Nos.) | 745 | 800 | 1545 |
| 6. | Trunk Automatic Exchange Capacity (No. of lines) | — | 2000 | 2000 |

**Salal Hydel Project in J and K**

5344. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the States which are going to be benefited by the Salal Hydel Project for Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether Government propose to draw electricity from Salal Project for Delhi; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). At the time of taking over the Salal Hydro-electric project (Stage-I), J and K in the Central Sector in 1969, it was envisaged that power from the project would be supplied to Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. The installed capacity of the project was subsequently enhanced from the original 270 MW to 345 MW. The final allocation of power to the various beneficiary States/Union Territory, including Delhi, would be decided keeping in view the allocations envisaged in 1969 and other relevant aspects.

**Import of Duponot fabric technology**

5345. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian business houses are importing from U.S.A. the Dupont fabric 'Spandex' and its technology to manufacture it here;

(b) if so, whether Government have permitted the Dupont and their Indian collaborators to create a market for them in India; and

(c) the utility of this new type of fabric when the Indian market is already flooded with various types of synthetic fabrics ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) M/s Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. at present hold a Letter of Intent for manufacture of Spandex Fibre/Yarn for a capacity of 300 tonnes/annum. They propose to set up the unit in joint sector. This item is not manufactured in the country at present.

(b) No formal proposal has been received for foreign collaboration.

(c) Spandex Fibre is a Polyurethene Elastomeric Fibre which can replace heat resistant natural rubber thread. It can be used in the manufacture of Sportswear, Swim-wear, Suitings, Socks, Elastic Tapes, etc.

**Electricity connections to Group Housing Societies in Trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi**

5346. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Group Housing Societies after completion of construction are waiting for electricity connections in the Trans-Yamuna areas of Delhi; and

(b) whether there is any time bound programme to provide electricity to these new colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Contract with Australian company for oil exploration**

5347. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with an Australian company for

exploration of oil off the Kerala-Konkan coast; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. GOI and ONGC have signed a contract on 19.2.88 with BHP Petroleum (India) Inc. for Exploration of hydrocarbon in the block KK-OS-VI in Kerala Konkan offshore basin.

(b) The foreign oil Co. is required to start operations within six (6) months of the signing of the contract.

**Establishment of co-operative sector power based industries in rural areas**

5348. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been liberally allowing for establishment of the co-operative sector power based industries in rural areas of the country to meet the demands of the rural population; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme and when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loss by Orissa Synthetics Ltd.**

5349. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Synthetics Ltd. (OSL) a new grass root unit of IPICOL to manufacture 15000 tonnes of Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) was set up in March, 1987;

(b) whether the Company is incurring financial losses ever since its inception and it may run into sickness;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has also taken up the matter with Union Government; and

(e) if so, the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). PST Units including M/s Orissa Synthetics Ltd. have been facing marketing constraints for a variety of reasons including bunching of commissioning of a number of PSF units.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the Finance Bill 1988, Excise Duty on Polyester Staple Fibre has been reduced by Rs. 10/Kg.

**Asia Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference**

5350. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asia Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference was recently held in the capital;

(b) if so, the important decisions taken at this Conference such as the change in the Telcom status criterion, setting up of rural telephone exchanges and development of technology; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken by the Telecommunications Department ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS. (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Asia Pacific Telecommunications Development Conference of the International-

Telecommunication Union, Geneva was held in the capital at Vigyan Bhawan from 22 to 26 February 1988.

(b) The Conference adopted a number of Recommendations and Resolutions on various aspects of Telecommunications Development in the Region, which inter-alia, highlighted the following :

(i) Higher priority to the Telecommunications sector in national development plans;

(ii) Increased funding to this sector by international, multilateral and bilateral aid/funding agencies;

(iii) Emphasis on improvement of "Teiephone Accessibility" especially in rural areas;

(iv) Progressive digitalization of telecom. network; more investment on improvement of outside plant and cable network;

(v) Cooperative approach by developing countries in design, development, manufacture and operation of telecom. equipment and services, and in human resource development including availing of expertise of specialised international agencies like the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT) etc., where appropriate.

(c) The decisions of the Conference will be kept in view by the Department of Telecommunications for various actions connected with the development of Indian Telecommunication Network and in interaction with telecom. authorities in other countries of the Region as also with concerned international/regional organizations.

**Telecast of Punjabi films**

5351. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Punjabi films telecast by Doordarshan during the last three years ending 31 December, 1987, year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Punjabi films to be telecast during 1988; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The information is given below :

| *Year* | *No. of films telecast* |
|---|---|
| 1985 | 2 |
| 1986 | 2 |
| 1987 | 1 |

(b) and (c). As a matter of policy, Doordarshan has always been keen to give equal representation to films in different languages in its National telecast; however, it is subject to availability of films fulfilling the eligibility criterion.

With a view to telecasting feature films in those regional languages/dialects which are not eligible for National Network, a new chunk has been introduced w.e.f. 11.7.87 for telecast of films from Delhi and linked Transmitters on every 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.

**Revision in Seventh Plan targets for Power and Coal Sectors**

5352. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Plan targets for key infrastructure sectors like power and coal have been revised downwards;

(b) if so, to what extent: and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) According to the Planning Commission, the 7th Plan

targets for power and coal sectors have not been revised downwards.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the above.

**Guidelines for Technical know-how and Foreign Collaborations**

5353. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for granting the permission to avail technical know-how from abroad and foreign collaborations; and

(b) the delailed procedure for availing foreign collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) and (b). Government has laid down the Foreign Collaboration guidelines which are based on national priorities. Import of technical know-how is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and or to become competitive in the export market. Foreign collaboration approvals cover financial or technical collaborations or a combination of both.

Technology selection is primarily left to the Indian Entrepreneurs/Parties, who after exploring the alternative sources of technology and techno-economic analysis select the one that suits them the best. Thereafter, they apply for Government's approval in the prescribed form and such an application, when received, is examined in consultation with the authorities concerned including the relevant administrative ministry and Technical Evaluation Committee which is chaired by Secretary and DG(TD) and has members from Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and National Research and Development Corporation etc. After the detailed scrutiny by this high level technical committee, the proposals are placed before the Approval Bodies like Foreign Investment Board, Project Approval Board, Special Approval Committee for Non-Resident Indians, etc. for a decision.

**Deviations in script of film "La Nuit Bengali"**

5354. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some deviations in the script of the French film "La Nuit Bengali" have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken to resolve the matters ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Film-making being a creative activity, some minor changes are permitted to be made in the script at the time of shooting, The Producer/Director of the film "La Nuit Bengali" also made some deviations in the script within the permissible limits. The final film, before its release, is however subject to clearance by our Embassy. If anything objectionable is found in the film, the same can be got deleted at that stage.

**Establishment of Film Academy**

5355. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to take steps to establish a Film Academy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Posting of T.V. reporting teams at State Capitals**

5356. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has TV reporting teams in every State/Union Territory Capital;

(b) if so, the particulars of the staff posted at the State capitals by Doordarshan for TV coverage; and

(c) the minimum size of a viable TV reporting team ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are twelve news units of Doordarshan each of which is manned by professional news staff. The work as composite functional team, where staff members function according to the requirements including reporting assignments.

(c) A TV reporting team normally consists of a correspondent, recordist/Engineering Assistant, cameraman and Lighting Assistant/Helper.

**Export Commitment by Foreign Collaborated Companies**

5357. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that foreign collaborated companies adhere to their export commitment;

(b) the number of companies which have given export commitment when seeking foreign collaboration, the value of export guaranteed and the actual exports executed and

(c) the action being taken against companies not complying with export commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) Whenever export obligations are imposed, the companies have to execute a bond with Government as a safeguard against the non-fulfilment of export obligation. The bond is forfeited and penal action is initiated if they fail to discharge the export obligation.

(b) The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports are required to enforce and monitor export obligations. No centralised information is available in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) The penalties for non-fulfilment of export obligation imposed against the foreign collaboration approvals are as under :

(i) Handing over goods produced by the firm to MMTC/STC/PEC or any other agency nominated by Government for export ;

(ii) recovery of liquidated damage @ 5 per cent of annual export obligation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

**Concession to Agra-based Paper Industry**

5358 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : SHRI NARSINGH SURYAVANSI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agro-based paper mills in India, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the agro-based paper mills supply 25 per cent of the demand for paper at persent;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Agro Paper Mills Association has submitted a memorandum to Gavernment for facilities and concessions in order to promote the agro-based paper industry; and

(d) the response of Government to the suggestions and demands made in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) There are, at present, about 60 units which are engaged in the manufacture of paper and paperboard based mainly on agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse. Most of these mills are located in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) These mills produce approximately 25 per cent of the total production of paper and paperboard in the country at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions made by the Association would be kept in view while formulating policies and programmes for the development of the industry from time to time. Various reliefs and concessions have been extended to enable the paper industry in general to improve its capacity utilisation and financial viability. Among them the following reliefs and concessions are expected to directly benefit the small paper mills including those mainly based on agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse :

(i) Import of pulp and waste paper have been placed on OGL. Import of pulp is allowed free of customs levies.

(ii) Manufacture of writing, printing and kraft paper containing not less than 75 per cent by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from payment of excise duty.

(iii) Paper and paperboard manufactured by small paper mills out of pulp, containing not less than 50 per cent by weight, made from other non-conventional materials are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

(iv) The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs has been extended to small paper mills from 1 4.1986.

(v) Flexibility has been allowed to the Industry to manufacture all varieties of paper and paper grade pulp including paper board/straw board within the overall licensed capacity.

(vi) Requirement of Industrial Licence has been dispensed within the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse.

(vii) Restrictions on export of paper have been removed,

(viii) A reduction in the rate of excise duty on paper and paperboard manufactured by small paper mills having production upto 24,000 tonnes per annum, by Rs. 100/- per tonne from the existing rates, for each of the existing slabs, has been announced in the recent Budget.

Opening of Complaint Cell by IOC

5359. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has opened a complaint cell for redressel of grievances of the LPG domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the number of complaints made to this cell till date and what action has been taken thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this complaint cell is very inactive to redress the grievances of the LPG domestic consumers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take further for redressal of the grievances of the LPG domestic consumers to ensure timely supply of LPG refills and also for supplying refills with proper seals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) Customer Service Cells exclusively for LPG consumers have been opened by the Indian Oil Corporation at 30 Indane Area Offices,

(b) and (c). During the period from April 1, 1987 to January 31, 1988, a total number of 21145 complaints have been received by the Customer Service Cells. Each complaint is investigated and appropriate action is taken to redress the grievances of LPG consumers; and

(d) Efforts are being made to maximise LPG production in the refineries and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible, in addition to augmenting LPG bottling capacity. PVC/Aluminium seals have been introduced at all the bottling plants to ensure proper sealing of filled cylinders. The situation is being closely monitored by the oil industry with a view to ensuring regular LPG supplies to the consumers.

**Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Gujarat**

5360. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices opened in Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : One Post Office and 197 telegraph offices have been opened in Gujarat Circle during three years ending 31.3.1987.

**Prices of Crude Oil**

5361. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the difference between the oil well head price of crude oil and the selling price to refineries and how it is determined;

(b) the on-line products and by-products produced from crude oil and the total income and profit derived from it;

(c) whether during the last twenty years, the royalty on crude oil has increased by three times while total earnings out of crude oil to the concerned Government undertakings have gone up several times as compared to royalty percentage increase;

(d) whether Government are considering any differentiation between the supply of gas from the main source supply line and from isolated value supply;

(e) whether Government have fixed any norms for supply of gas to infrastructure industries and commodity producing industries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) The difference between the base price for oil paid to producing companies and the selling price to refineries consists only of royalty, cess and applicable Sales Tax.

(b) All petroleum products are derived from crude oil and oil companies are allowed a return of 12 per cent post tax on net worth only.

(c) The rate of royalty was Rs. 7.50 per MT on 31.12.1967 and Rs. 192 per MT on 31.12.1987. The increase in royalty during this period is more than 25 times but the return to oil companies as indicated at (b) above is on a normative basis and is not relatable either to the price of crude oil or to the rate of royalty.

(d) to (f). W.e.f 31.1.1987, the price for onshore and offshore gas at landfall point was fixed at Rs. 1400/1000 $M^3$ while for the North-East it was fixed at Rs. 1000/1000 $M^3$ with a provision for discount upto Rs. 500/1000 $M^3$. The price of gas along the HBJ pipeline has been fixed at Rs. 2250/1000 $M^3$. These are exclusive of royalty, taxes etc., and will be in force till 31.3.1989. A rebate of 15% will be given to consumers to whom gas is sold on a fall-back basis. Concessional price may also be applicable to consumers getting gas from fields under development.

*]Translation]*

**Ratio of Hydel and Thermal Power Generation in Eastern Region**

5362. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of hydel and thermal power generation in the Eastern Region as well as in other regions of the country,

(b) the reasons for this difference, and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove the difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The ratio of hydel and thermal power generation in the different regions of the country as on 29.2.1988 is given below :

| *Region* | *Hydro* (% *Share*) | *Thermal Including Nuclear* (% *Share*) |
|---|---|---|
| Northern | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| Western | 13 1 | 86 9 |
| Southern | 58.5 | 41 5 |
| Eastern | 14.5 | 85 5 |
| North-Eastern | 39 0 | 61.0 |

(b) The major reason for uneven ratio of hydro power development is that the potential for such development varies from region to region Different regions have different resource endowments. The feasibility of development of the hydro potential depends on various technical and economic factors apart from the policies and priorities of the Government from time to time.

(c) To improve the ratio of hydro power development several new hydel schemes are being taken up for construction in the Central and State Sectors External assistance is also proposed to be availed of for hydel development.

*[English]*

**Shifting of Drilling Rigs in Assam**

5363. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of drilling rigs have been shifted from the projected fields at Sibsagar and Jorhat in Assam in 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM) : (a) and (b). ONGC had shifted one rig from these fields to Badarpur field in Cachar area of Assam during 1987 due to operational necessity.

**Process Control Instruments Plant in Bihar**

5364. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent was issued for setting up a Process Control Instruments Plant to Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation;

(b) whether a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Instrumentation Ltd , Kota as joint promoter with Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation;

(c) whether the Instrumentation Ltd , Kota have now shown inability to go ahead with the project; and

(d) if so, the present status of the project and the steps Union Government propose to expedite the setting up of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : (a) The Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation was granted a Letter of Intent in January, 1983 for establishing facilities for manufacture of various process control instruments.

The Letter of Intent lapsed in January, 1984.

(b) The Bihar State Electronics Development entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Instrumentation Ltd., Kota in May in, 1982 for setting up of a joint venture project for manufacturing process control instruments.

(c) and (d). Due to liberalised licensing of process control instrumentation, severe competition and reduced inflow of orders to Instrumentation Ltd., Kota itself, it was found that it would not be economically viable to proceed with the project.

**International Mining Machinery Exhibition**

5365. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Mining Machinery Exhibition was held recently at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the number of countries which took part in the exhibition and the number of firms the participants represented, both Indian and foreign, separately;

(c) thy number and value of expected orders as a result of the items exhibited by the various companies; and

(d) whether some collaboration and joint venture negotiations were held and if so, their number and nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Second International Mining Machinery Exhibition (IMME'88) was held in Calcutta from 9-14 February, 1988.

(b) 70 Indian and 60 overseas companies from 12 countries participated in the exhibition.

(c) and (d). Enquiries worth about Rs. 25 crores were received by the participants. Ten collaborations/joint venture negotiations materialised.

**Publicity of Bio-Mass Units**

5366. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken to popularise and publicise the utility of bio-mass units to small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (b). In order to popularise and publicise the utility of bio-mass units to small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated a programme far setting up Energy Plantation and Demonstration Units for marginal/degraded lands. This programme is being implemented through Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency of Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP), voluntary and other associations in the State. In response to the publicity given by NEDCAP, some projects are now under implementation and more and more farmers are beginning to be aware of the utility.

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**12.00 hrs.**

[*English*]

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : The farmers of Punjab and Haryana are being looted. There is a firm of the name of Nitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. near Ambala. They are selling sheer dust in the name of di-ammonia phosphate and whereas the ratio of phosphorus should be 46 per cent, it is only 5.2 per cent and whereas nitrogen should be 18 per cent, it is only 2.5 per cent.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mewa Singh, please give it in writing. I will write to the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Home Affairs and also to Mr. Governor.

[*English*]

And get them punished.

SHRI M. S. GILL : People say that there is the blessing of the Minister... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry. Give it in writing, I will get it investigated.

[*English*]

SHRI M. S. GILL : O.K., we will give it.. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have one request to you; please take it very seriously. On 25th of March, the Supreme Court has delivered a judgement asking Shankaracharya of Puri not to have a function to glorify *sati* system. He has publicly challenged the Women's organizations and said : "I shall go ahead."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Sahib, the thing is that

[*English*]

The law will take its own course.

[*Translation*]

What you and I have to do with it ? You can also get it done, I can also get it done.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least make some observations on this. The law passed by this House is being challenged by the Shankaracharya of Puri and he said : "Whatever Supreme Court may say, I am not going to abide by that"...(*Interruptions*). I think, the Home Minister must take care of that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also under law. He is not above law; anybody in this country is not above law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shankaracharya of Puri is not above law.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But he has challenged the Supreme Court... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Law would take its own course

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Many Members have given notices of calling attention on drug abuses going on in the country...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it earlier also. We will again do it. It will take time.

[*English*]

We are running short of time; we will do it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : We have got laws passed by the House in this country. We have to discuss it thoroughly and the role of parents is also there. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about I.T.I. Allahabad the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh...

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; nothing doing.. no question. State will do it.

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**Not recorded.

**12.00 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

**Statement *re* : Review on and Annual Report of Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd , Calcutta for 1986-87, Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd., Calcutta for 1986-87. Statements *re* : delay in laying these papers and Annual Report and Review on Petrofils Co-operative Ltd. for 1986-87, Report of CAG of India for 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part VIII and for 1987—Union Government (Commercial)—Part I**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87,

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5811/88]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5812/88]

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5811 and 5812/88]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, for the year 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5813/88]

**Report of the CAG of India for 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part VIII and for 1987 Union Government (Commercial)—Part I**

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article, 151(1) of the Constitution :

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part VIII—Audit Observations on Individual topics.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5814/88]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987—Union Government (Commercial)—Part—I—Introduction.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5815/88]

***Notifications* under Indian Telegraph Act, Review on and Annual Report of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Bombay for 1987-88 and Statement *re*: rejection of Award by Board of Arbitration for Central Government employees regarding reduction of working hours of operative officers of P&T Deptt.**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985 :

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No G S R. 989 E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1987.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1988, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1988.

(iii) The Indian Post Office (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S R. 34 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5816/88]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5817/88]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Energy for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5818/88]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees regarding reduction of the working hours of the Operative Officers of the P & T Department.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5819/88]

[*Translation*]

***Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1988-89***

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5820/88]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you heard about fertilizer ? Please get it investigated.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they had mentioned that they have some packets of the fertilizer. I request the Hon. Member to send them to me, so that I may get the matter investigated and I will send you complete enquiry-report within one week and the Government will take action against the defaulter, whosoever he may be.

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Thank you very much.

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1988-89**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-5821/88]

**Notification regarding Central Government Market Loans**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

**IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. F. 4 (5)—W & M/87 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 22nd March, 1988 regarding Central Government Market Loans,

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-5822/89]

**Report of the CAG of India for the year ending 31.3.87—Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications), Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for 1986-68, etc.**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I beg also to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1987—Union Government (Posts and Telecomunications), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 1986-87 (Hindi and English versions).

(3) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Telecommunication Services) for the year 1985-87 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5828/88]

**Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, under Companies Act, statement and review on and Annual Report of National Small Industries Corporation Ltd; New Delhi, for 1986-87 of Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for 1986 87 and *re* : delay in laying the last two papers**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO) : On behalf of SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. S O. 1009 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A copy of Notification No S O. 270 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1988 making certain amendments to Notification No S.O. 98 (E) dated the 16th February, 1973 so as to add and delete certain items reserved for production in the small scale under sub-section (2H) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 5823/88]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) The Cholan Engineering Corporation Limited (Amalgamation) Order, 1986 published in Notification No S O. 3098 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1986.

(ii) The Madurai Pandiyan Engineering Corporation Limited (Amalgamatian) Ordor, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 1037(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1917.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-5824/88]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 620A of the Companies Act 1956 :

(i) G S.R. 353 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1987 declaring Messrs The Fund of Thanjavur Limited, to be a 'Nidhi'.

(ii) G S R 365 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1987 declaring Messrs Jawahar Nagar Nidhi (Madras) Limited to be a 'Nidhi'.

(iii) G.S.R. 430 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1987 declaring Messrs Shenoy Nagar Saswatha Nidhi Limited to be a 'Nidhi'.

(iv) G.S.R. 597 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1987 declaring Sahu Investment Mutual Benefit Company Limited, to be a 'Nidhi'.

(v) G.S.R. 598 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1987 declaring the Annanagar Benefit Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi'.

(vi) G.S.R. 921 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1987 declaring Messrs Kayanat Permanent Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi'.

(vii) G.S.R. 922 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1987 declaring Messrs Piravom Funds Limited to be a 'Nidhi',

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5825/88]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5826/88]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6); above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5827/88]

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12 03 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

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**12.03¾ hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBES BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

*Fiftieth Report*

[*English*]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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**12.04 hrs.**

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[*English*]

*Hundred and Tenth to Hundred and Fifteenth Reports*

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Harbour Diamond) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Hundred and Tenth Report on Union Excise Duties—Fraudulent Procurement of Central Excise stamps by match factories.

(2) Hundred and Fourteenth Report on Extra expenditure due to delay in development of an equipment.

(3) Hundred and Eleventh Report on Customs Receipts—Short levy due to misclassification - Woollen Waste or Wool on Action taken on 55th Report (8th Lok Sabha).

(4) Hundred and Twelfth Report on Excessive procurement of cameras—Inadequate utilisation on Action taken on 74th Report (8th Lok Sabha).

(5) Hundred and Thirteenth Report on Union Excise Duties—Non-levy of duty on products captively consumed —Cellulose Xanthate on Action taken on 77th Report (8th Lok Sabha).

(6) Hundred and Fifteenth Report on Loss of revenue due to non-revision of rentals on Action taken on 21st Report (8th Lok Sabha).

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## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKING

*Thirty-eighth Report*

[*English*]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-ninth Report on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

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**12.05 hrs.**

## STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 117 DATED 1.3.1988 RE. PROVISION OF TELEX FACILITIES FOR BLOCK HEAD QUARTERS.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : In reply to Lok Sabha starred Question No. 117 replied on 1.3.88 regarding provision of Telex facilities for block Head Quarters the minimum number of Telex demands for opening a telex exchange was given as 6 instead of '4' which was a typographical error.

> "As investigation had to be made to find out how the typographical error has happened between the draft reply and the final reply, there has been some delay with reference to the prescribed limit, which is regretted."

The inconvenience caused is very much regretted.

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**12.05½ hrs.**

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

**(i) Demand for financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government for improving gas leak affected areas in Bhopal.**

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, residents of Bnopal are still affected by gas and becoming victims of new diseases. Not only the cases of T.B., Cancer and heart diseases are increasing, but people are also dying of them.

Due to scanty rain-fall, the water level of the small and the big pond there has dropped considerably and filth has increased to dangerous proportion. Instead of removing the same, it is increasing unabatedly. On the one hand, the work of shifting the people residing near the banks of ponds is being neglected and on the other hand, people are being allowed to settle there and in this manner habitation is increasing there.

At present, the small pond totally and the big pond to a great extent have become septic tanks and stench has started emitting from them.

If the Central Government will not give financial help to the State Government urgently for making the environment healthy in the gas affected areas, for cleaning the ponds and for implementatien of schemes to prevent filth falling in the tank then an epidemic can spread there any time and the life of more than 10 lakh people will be in danger.

**12.07 hrs.**

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**(ii) Demand for disseminating, especially over the AIR and Doordarshan the benefits of eating vegetarian foods.**

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one can save himself from various diseases if one takes vegetarian food and if he is provided with correct information about its nutritious values. Mainly people become victim of malnutrition because they do not know about the amount of deficiency of protein, vitamin and iodine in their meals. In my constituency—Aligarh, most of the people working in cottage industries are suffering from the diseases *viz.* eyes, bones and diabetes. Malnutrition is the root cause of these diseases. I request the Ministry of Health to propagate the advantages and qualities of vegetarian food on Doordarshan and AIR so that the people may remain cautious and protect themselves from various diseases.

**(iii) Steps for upliftment of the Bidi workers**

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the plight of millions of bidi workers is very miserable. They are badly exploited. They are paid less wages than the fixed rates. These unfortunate bidi workers, living below the poverty line, are falling victims to serious diseases caused by the harmful effects of *tobacco* and malnutrition. The bidi workers have to work day and night along with their families including small children. They are not given the benefits of provident fund, gratuity, maternity benefits and other facilities which are obligatory and provided under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act. There are crores of rupees accumulated in the Bidi workers Welfare Fund established by the Central Government which is raised in the form of levy of excise on bidi. It is very essential that schemes for opening more hospitals, providing residential accommodation, setting up entertainment centers and community centres for the bidi workers and for granting special scholarship for higher education of their children should be implemented and financed from this fund. I storngly demand that every bidi worker should be insured for atleast Rs. 5000 and the premium should be paid from the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund so that bidi workers may lead the life free from anxiety and may not remain worried about their dark future. Keeping in view the price rise, rate of wages for bidi workers should also be enhanced.

**(iv) Steps to meet water scarcity in Khandwa (Madhya Pradesh)**

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN (Khandwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the level of underground water in District Khandwa of Madhya Pradesh is steadily going down for the last five years. There has been scanty rain for the last few years in this district. In a few parts of this district, drought condition has been prevailing for the last three years or more. The rivulets which unsually had the water flow even in March become dry in the month of December The water level in the walls, which were the main source for small irrigation and drinking water, has gone down and in most of the wells water has dried up completely. In most of the tubewells which were installed by the Government for supply of drinking water, enough water is not available in them and as a result, there is a serious crisis of drinking water for human beings as well as cattle. If ground water level is not raised to the earlier level, a serious famine condition may develop in this district.

Therefore, I request to the Central Government to start work immediately on warfooting through technological mission and other modern devices to solve this problem of water crisis and implement only such schemes with which level of underground water could be raised.

**(v) Provision of water connections to residents of Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Nangloi and other J.J. Colonies of Delhi at a minimum fee.**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government had allotted plots of 25 sq. yards to the poor workers in 1975 and thereafter they were also provided with water and electricity at certain places. There are certain localities in Delhi such as Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri, Nagloi and Jwalapuri where sewer line has not been laid so far which is leading to unhygienic conditions and mosquitio breeding places which may cause Malaria in an epidemic form The D D.A has now put a condition for the residents of these localities that they would be provided with water connection only after their furnishing a no objection certificate from the Slum Department (D.D.A.). Earlier there was no such condition, for getting a water connection. Already 50 per cent of residents have been provided water connection on a payment of Rs.4,50 only without producing no objection certificate. So, I request the Government that it should direct the D.D.A. not to compel the people seeking water connection to furnish no objection certificate and to provide them water connection at the minimum fee of Rs. 450/-. So that these poor people may get clean drinking water.

**(vi) Short and long term measures to check floods in Bihar.**

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Bihar faced unprecedented floods in 1987—unprecedented in intensity and in extent of damage to life and property. But the damage was underassessed and the administrative response and the relief and rehabilitation programmes have been inadequate; limited resources were provided and limited areas covered. Free ration was limited to one week and that too did not reach the distant villages at all or reached them very late. No grant for repair or reconstruction of houses has yet been provided. *Ex gratia* payment in respect of loss of life is yet to be paid in many cases. The infrastructure particularly roads and highways, culverts and bridges are yet to be rebuilt. Agriculture credit, distributed through primary cooperatives with great fanfare has been thoroughly mismanaged. Due to selection of beneficiaries through a centralised computer installed in Patna, the State capital, less than 5 per cent of the applicants received loan in time for Rabi sowing. Fertilizer was distributed so late that the cultivators purchased it by one hand and sold it by the other, at 25 per cent discount. Instead of certified seeds, a mix of ordinary grain was supplied resulting in poor germination and differential rate of growth in the same plot.

The flood affected people have lost their Kharif crop and the much publicised Rabi campaign in these areas has ended in fiasco. Nature may help but some blocks in flood-ravaged districts face a scarcity situation,

The central allocation for short-term central relief has been limited to about Rs. 85 crores, but that too has been released and utilised only to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores.

I urge upon the Union Government to ask the State Government to take effective steps immediately so that people may not have to face the same situation that they did in 1987.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): There is no Quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Quorum bell be rung ... Now there is Quorum, Shri Gokul Saikia.

**(vii) Steps to establish the proposed Oil Refinery at Lakhimpur.**

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur) : Setting up of another oil refinery in Assam is one of the main clauses of Assam Accord. Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency is unfortunately declared as 'no-industry area'. So I request the Central Government to set up the proposed oil refinery in Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency. The most economic background of this proposal is that Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency is nearest to the oil fields of Duliajan. Secondly if this oil refinery is established at Lakhimpur then for the first time this will link the south bank with the north bank of Brahmaputra. Thirdly, the unemployment problem will be solved to some extent. I request the Central Government to take up immediate steps to establish the proposed oil refinery at Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency.

**(viii) Financial Assistance to farmers of Alwar district Rajasthan where crops were destroyed by hailstorm.**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Agriculture crops of about fifty villages in Behrore, Mandawar, Laxmangarh and Rajgrah Tehsils of District Alwar, Rajasthan had been completely devastated by hailstorm on March 10, 1988. This time the intensity of hailstorm was so much high that the whole crop of the farmers was ruined. These farmers are facing drought and famine conditions for the last four years successively. Farmers took crop loans and loans for pump sets and electric-motors for sowing and irrigating their crops. They took crop loans from the District Central Co-operative Bank, Land Development Bank and other public sector banks. Because of total destruction of their crops by the hailstorm they cannot pay off the loans. Farmers and farm labourers of these hailstorm affected villages are in emergent need of financial assistance for their survival. They have no means of subsistence to provide basic necessities of life to members of their families. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to p ovide financial assistance to the affected people. I suggest that farmers should be given compensation at the rate of rupees one thousand per acre of damaged crops and each farm labour family should be provided rupees one thousand immediately.

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12.19. hrs.

## ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETERMINATION BY TRIBUNALS) AMENDMENT BILL-CONTD

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next item. Item No. 13. Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Chidambaram, on the 28th March, 1988, namely :

> "That the Bill to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

Shri Syed Shahabuddin may now continue his speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I am glad that some Hon. Members have pointed out that the Bengali-speaking Muslims or the Hindu refugees from the erstwhile Pakistan are not the targets. Now, the question arises who then are the targets ? Nepalese Indians from other parts of the country—Who are they ?

Perhaps the case is made out that an infiltration is going on all the time and more and more people are entering illegally into Assam every day.

Here, I have got some figures given by the Government which gives us an idea of the level of infiltration In an open border, infiltration cannot be ruled out ; and especially because of the economic disparities on the two sides of the border. But here, we have got the figures for the year 1987 as a whole, given by the Government in reply to Parliamentary Unstarred Question No. 4466 in this House. It gives the number of people apprehended at border during the whole year 1987 was 177, out of whom 118 were pushed back, and 59 were handed over to the State police for necessary action.

I do not say that this, in absolute terms, might be the full picture. No; but certainly it is an indicator of the level of infiltration; and this does not provide a very alarming picture.

I come to this conclusion therefore...

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : May I clarify one thing ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : You may clarify when your turn comes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, Mr. Rahman. I am going to call you. Please speak at that time.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : There are no Bengali Muslims. They are all Assamese. They are registered, and they have studied Assamese also in their schools.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have said yesterday that there was no extraordinary rise in population of certain social groups which are the target of this agitation, between 1951 and 1971. And between 1971 and 1981, we do aot know the picture, although the Assam Accord, as it was said, was intended to detect those who had entered between 1971 and 1981. No case has been made out, so far, because Assam Government has refused to cooperate with the Central Government in holding a census in Assam.

During all these years on so many times I have raised this question, and I was given a reply that the Assam Government does not feel that they could provide the necessary staff for the census operations. Therefore, we are not in a position to fell what is that extra quantum of people who have entered from somewhere or dropped from the heavens, or come out of the earth. We have absolutely no idea; and the level of infiltration, I have just indicated to you, is absolutely minimal.

Assam is now returning to normalcy. The green land is smiling again. Then why do we wish to disturb it again; why do we want the waters of Brahmaputra to turn red again ?

It was well said yesterday by my Hon. colleague Mr. Bipin Pal Das that social harmony was the only guarantee for communal peace. But social harmony cannot be maintained by arbitrary administrative action, or by a police force which is partisan, and which is regarded as partisan by large sections of the people, by an administration which is at the beck and call of the chauvinist forces, and by a Government which has come into power as a result of an agitation on an ethnic issue. The fear of administration in the minds of the minorities of Assam is genuine.

Sir : I will take 2 or 3 minutes more.

The minorities are facing discrimination at every step, in every walk of life : in public employment, in education. The Assamese language is being imposed on unwilling groups. Fifty years' residence requirement is prescribed for a domicile certificate in order to get an entry into institutions of higher learning. Massacres go unpunished; and even for payment of the ex-gratia amounts, people are graded into categories—some get Rs. 10,000; some get Rs. 20,000; and some are sought to be given Rs. 50,000. And a quota is given to every police officer that he must detect and identify and expel a certain number of persons. And eviction of long-settled

agricultural communities in the Brahmaputra Valley today is the norm of life, in which there is not only condonation of action by armed private groups, but in which there is total collaboration by the State machinery. In this situation, the fear in the minds of the minorities is absolutely genuine.

I would like to answer a question Some say : 'Look ; the progress so far has been very slow and, therefore, we must do something about it.' The progress has been slow, because in the first place, there are not that many people that we thought there were; and secondly, it is not certainly because Judges could not be found, but because of the terms and conditions of their appointment. It was because the tribunals were not properly managed. I know of cases where Judges from outside had to depend even for pencils and pins, on some local functionary.

There was no central organisation to provide them with the necessary support. They could not get even their salary in time. Many of them resigned and went away. The progress has not been slow only because there were three judges and not two judges or that there was a distancelimit or that there was an inbuilt penalty for perjury. The progress has been slow if at all for other reasons and the government must go into those reasons rather than come up with this amendment which strikes at the very root of fundamental rights, at the right to life and liberty and erodes the rule of law and places a higher burden on the people who are likely to be subjected to all these exercises and increases the power of police over the people almost establishes a police raj and may give rise to a massive witch-hunting, because armed with these powers, the police may go absolutely wayward.

This Amendment Bill seeks to deliver the lamb to a tiger; not only that, it seeks to bind its hands and feet before delivery and that to me is a very absurd situation. We are doubling the possibility of an harassment which is taking place. The government itself is on record in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee and on the Floor of the House that many instances of unwarranted harassment of the minority have come to their notice and they have drawn the attention of the government of Assam to such continuous harassment and yet this goes on.

Assam cannot be regarded as an exclusive homeland of any particular people as no part of India, no part of our Motherland can be regarded as an exclusive homeland, for anybody. This is a basic assumption which is false and which has given rise to all these problems. We cannot accept this narrow, chauvinistic vision. We cannot allow our country to sub-divided in this manner. Therefore, if we would like to bring peace to Assam, then we have to move away from this sort of thinking under this law, every member of the minority in Assam is liable to be charged with being a foreigner or charged at least with being a returnee; having been expelled, he has re-entered into Assam and this is being done or charged with being an infilterator on absolutely illusory evidence or categorised into post 1960 or post-1971 infiltrator without any ground. This is what is happening; and the Bill will reinforce the process, this arbitrary process, under this Bill which is before us. I would suggest that, the government instead of coming with such an arbitrary piece of legislation, such injustice breeding legislation, should consider the basic fact that citizenship is a central subject; vigilance of the border is a central responsibility I would welcome any machinery set up in Assam provided it is directly under the Central Government. After all, the Central Government is paying for it; it is their job; it is the job of the Centre to detect foreigners and intercept them at the border and detect those who are inside: but let not a vast majority of the linguistic minority, millions of them, be subjected to harassment and placed them at the mercy of a police administration, which is totally alien; which has no sympthy for them; which finds nothing in common with them; which has been known to be hostile to their interest.

With these words, I would like to oppose the Bill that is before us. Once again, I request the government to re-consider the matter and think about the larger interest involved and the larger issue involved and not merely surrender to the political demand of the present government in Assam where as you know, the tail is twisting the body. It is AASU which is the real force behind the AGP Government and the AGP Govern-

ment has been forced into a political blind alley and you are trying to help them out. Thank you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after relentlessly fighting with the Government on a number of issues I find myself in an interesting position that I stand here to support a Bill brought forward by the Government which is being opposed by most of the opposition members here. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, my distinguished friend, made an appeal to AGP MPs, AGP Government and the people. He pointed out that we should make an attempt to maintain the federal structure. We should fight with them together, the executive abuses of the Constitution He appealed to us not to divide the society in Assam. He asked us not to do anything which would help the ruling party. He asked us to respect the national commitment to the people given by Panditji, Gandhiji and others. He asked us not to compromise with the forces of division. His last complaint was, while the Bill was brought, a complaint which also has been made by Shri Shahabuddin, that there was no consultation with the Opposition.

I feel it my duty to respond to some of these appeals made by Honourable Shri Chatterjee. We are committed as anyone else if not more, for maintaining the federalistic structure of this country. In fact, what is the genesis of the Assam Movement ? The genesis of the Assam Movement is that the Movement was launched to protect the independence and integrity of the country and the federalistic character of the Indian Polity. Federalism does not mean a mere geographical entity, merely because the State is carved out with a geographical boundary and a name is given to it,—one cannot say that a federalistic character of the polity has been established Federalism means, in the context of India, 'Unity in diversity'. Federalism pre-supposes that there are constituent units in India which have different cultures, which has different languages and which have different ways of life; and the culture, the language, the way of life and aspirations of different people must find its fulfilment in that constituent units. If for one reason or the other, the language, the culture and the way of life does not find response in a particular area, then federalism will only be in name but not in substance. What have we felt in Assam ? We have felt that because of the massive migration of population from across our border, our culture and our language is going to be swamped; our way of economic prosperity will be lost; and the people of Assam will have no right to determine the political future of this country to which we are entitled and that is why, there was the six-years long Assam Movement. The massive migration has completely upset the demographic character and has suffocated the language and the culture of Assam. I will give some figures which will show that the picture presented by Mr. Shahabuddin is not correct.

Federalism in this country must mean—the people of every State must feel—that they are not only a part of the integrated united whole India, but also that the unit safeguards the specific character of its people and protects them under the scheme of things. Therefore, we launched a movement for six years and supported it in order to safeguard the federal character of the Constitution. My friend there has said, 'Do not do anything which would help the ruling party'.

Sir, the Assam Movement fought with the ruling party for six years. More than four hundred men, women and children died during this agitation. Our boys and girls could not live for years together in their homes and they had to live in the fields to avoid police atrocities Untold miseries had to be faced by the people of Assam in the name of Constitutional compulsion. When the election was imposed in 1983, more than seven thousand people died but we did not compromise with the ruling party; and in the matters of executive abuses and in the fight for democratic rights, we never compromised and will not compromise.

In fact, I have got a complaint against Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and his party. At the time when the election was imposed in the State and when the entire people of Assam in one voice said that the election of 1983 should not take place—in that election out of total voters of seventy thousand in a constituency sixty nine thousand nine hundred and thirty eight

voters decided not to cast their votes and Members were elected only by the virtue of polling sixty two votes Mr. Chatterji's party helped the ruling party on that day and stood by them. I hope, they have learnt a lesson.

Sir, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said about a commitment of Nehru, Patel and Gandhi. What was the commitment ? The commitment was, in the process of partition, those people who have suffered and those, who at that point of time being, accepted Pakistan's citizenship, if they want to return they would be given shelter, Does it mean that the commitment stands for ever ? Does it mean that any person who is in Bang'adesh or in Pakistan has the right to become our citizen for all the times to come —was this a commitment that if he comes to this country, he will be able to stay here as Indian citizen for all time to come. If this commitment we give to the Hindu population there, does it not follow that General Zia can say that he is the guardian of the Muslim population and he is the protector of Muslim interest in this country ? But there was another commitment—commitment given by Nehru, commitment given by Shastriji, commitment given by Morarji Desai, commitment given by Gulzari Lal Nanda and then commitment given by Indira Gandhi—and that commitment was that Assam will be saved from the influx of foreigners.

Here I want to draw your attention to a specific commitment made in this House by Nehru in 1962. When a question was put to him, not by All Assam Students Union, not by the AAGSP, but the question was put by 9 Members of the Assam Congress asking protection from the massive influx, what was his reply ? His reply was : You referred to Pakistani infiltration This is perfectly true But you appreciate the fact that this infiltration is taking place for a long time. This infiltration should be stopped and effectively dealt with Probably it will be difficult to deal now with the illegal immigrants who came from 1952. We might, therefore, take 1952 as the date of enquiry. The commitment was that right from 1952 the influx in Assam would be stopped. I will give some figures to tell you what happens. In 1952 the commitment was made The commitment was re-iterated by Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda; the commitment was reiterated by Morarji Desai; the commitment was then reiterated by Indira Gandhi. Does it mean that this commitment to the people of Assam has no political binding ? Therefore, there is a commitment to the people of Assam that the question of foreigners must be solved. So when Mr. Somnath Chatterjee speaks about the commitment, I think, he distorts history.

He further said : Do not divide Assam. We have no intention of dividing Assam. In fact, Assam is probably one of those States which can claim that the people there have lived in amity even under the times of extreme stresses. We have seen for the last six years during the Assam movement polarisation of communities. But the fact remains that when the country was burning in Meerut a few months back, Assam was one State where there was no the threat of communal disturbance. Here is a State—Mr. Chidambaram will bear me out and Mr. Buta Singh did bear me out—with such tradition that when in Meerut and other places there were communal disturbances, on the day of Id warning signals were put to different States that there were possibilities of ugly forces of communalism raising their ugly heads. Mr. Chidambaram did not have to bother about Assam because in Assam the strength of the people is such that communal forces cannot have any play.

Let me point out to Mr. Shahabuddin that Ram Janam Bhumi and Babri Masjid quarrel is going on in Uttar Pradesh. But in Assam we have got the Hayagrib Madhab Mandir at Hajo and Poa Mecca—one religious place of Hindus and other religious place of Muslims—facing face to face One who goes to Poa Mecca also goes to Hayagrib Madhab Mandir with equal reverence. Whether he is a Hindu or Muslim, one who goes to the Hayagrib Madhab Mandir, he makes it a point to go to Poa Mecca in reverence and vice versa. So, Assam's tradition is built on amity. We know what attempt was made by political forces to divide and destroy that amity for their narrow political ends. We are not interested in diversion of the Assamese Society. You have seen that there are six Members of AGP in this House. We are here for the

last two years. Have we, at any point of time, depicted any sign of communalism and chauvinism in our behaviour, in our pronouncements ?

In Assam we are running a Government. I know that whether AGP will be there on the political map or not will be dependent on two factors. One, how much we are able to convince the majority population of Assam about our genuine desire to solve Assam problem including the foreigners' problem. Equally we know that we must carry conviction with the minorities because if we cannot carry conviction with different sections of the population, no Government in Assam can last. Therefore, we are more concerned than any one else about the amity and understanding of different communities in Assam.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Shahabuddin made a point as to why the Opposition was not consulted. It is a point to which Mr. Chidambaram will reply. I strongly believe that in all these matters the Opposition should be consulted. But may I point out to them that in 1983 when the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act was passed, Assam was unrepresented in the Lok Sabha. In 1983 I myself was one of the main spokesmen of the Assam cause in Rajya Sabha. I ask Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Shahabuddin : "Did you at that point of time tell the Goverrment, 'Consult the Assam leaders, consult them at least once before the Bill is passed' ?" You do not mind when the voice of Assam was throttled. At that time the consultation was not there and if you go through the records of the Rajya Sabha, you will find that I opposed the Bill on that day tooth and nail I said, 'this is again a nail in the coffin of the solution of Assam problem'. Therefore, when we talk of build up of conventions, the conventions must be built up in a manner that the voices of everybody can be heard.

Mr. Bipin Pal Das, my esteemed friend, quoted certain figures. Mr. Bipin Pal Das said that there have been inquiries conducted for 3,85,000; number of cases referred to tribunals is 21,000.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Sir, I did not say that, I only quoted the Chief Minister of Assam.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am quoting the Chief Minister. And the cases disposed of by the tribunals is 3854. What do these figures indicate? These figures prove that the Government of Assam has been extremely careful towards the minorities. Now what has happened ? There is a commitment of the people of Assam that people who have come after 1966—that is the Assam accord that the people who have come in between 1966 and 1971, their names are to be defranchised for 10 years. I need not give justification of it. After all, the nation has accepted it the people who have come after 1971 have to be detected, their names are to be deleted, they are to be deported. Sir, we do not want the Damocles' sword to hang over the minorities of Assam for all times to come because we know that there are political parties who go to the minorities and say, 'If you do not vote for us, you will not be treated as Indian citizens.' (*Interruptions*). AGP wants that the minorities should for once know whether they are Indian citizens or not, as lakhs of people cannot be kept in a state of uncertainty and therefore, in respect of those who have come after 1966 and before 1971 we want to confer on them full rights to which they are entitled under the Assam accord except the right of franchise. We want to tell those who are Indian citizens by virtue of their coming before 1966 or those coming after 1966 that, 'do not fear. If you have come after 1966 and before 1971, well, you have all the rights, but not the right of franchise. If you have come before 1966, you have all the rights, the rights of Indian citizens. But how do we do it? The one way in which we are going ahead is, we have decided to compare the voters' lists of 1971 and 1966 and those names which did find place in 1971 but did not find place in 1966 we asked our policemen to go and ask them individually that 'gentleman, your name is there in the 1971 voters' list but not in the 1966 list. Will you kindly tell us as to why your name is not there ?' And if he can satisfactorily reply that 'this is the ground as to why my name is not there', his case is not sent to the Tribunal. In fact, at no point of time during these

40 years such regularisation of names took place and that is why we did inquire about the three lakhs of names. But what happened ? If AGP had been vindictive, out of these three lakhs, at least 1,50,000 cases would have been referred to the tribunals. No. All our machinery found out is that out of it, only 21,000 people could not satisfactorily say as to why their names were there in 1971 and not in 1966 and these cases had been sent to the tribunal. These figures, I think, belie the apprehension that the AGP Government is trying to harass the minorities. It may be that the system we have followed may not be to your satisfaction. If you can suggest an alternative good system, we will definitely consider it. But after all, even during the movement and even now and during the consultations with the Home Minister we have said times without number that certain documents shall have to be taken into account. One of these documents is the electoral roll.

Now, I want to make it clear that no notice has been served on any of the foreigners and with all the emphasis at my command and the responsibility. I challenge those who have said, notices have been served. Kindly produce one notice before us which was served on any person as alleged foreigner. We have discussed this threadbare in our party meeting. No notice has been served to anyone. Only a preliminary enquiry has been made and we have decided that after the preliminary enquiry, those persons against whom it will be established that they have come either before 1966 or 1971, we will regularise them and we will take action against them. Damocle's sword would not be kept hanging over them. We will not tell them, if you only vote for us, we will treat you as Indian citizens. We have told them, you may support us, you may not support us, but we want this problem to be solved,

Now, Mr. Bipin Pal Das has said that we should thank Mr. Rajiv Gandhi for AGP has come to power because Mr. Rajiv Gandhi come up with the Assam Accord. If that argument is accepted, probably one can say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister because the Britishers decided to leave India. We have fought for 6 years. If the AGP has come to power, it is not at the mercy of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or Mr. Bipin Pal Das. We have come to power because, for 6 years we fought the oppression, the terrible oppression perpetrated upon us by Congress-I. We have come to power because the people in Assam felt that, to protect the interests of our people .

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I never said that they have come to power at the mercy of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I only said that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was serious and sincere in solving the problem of Assam. That is why, the Assam Accord came. When the Assam Accord came, later on, by fighting the elections, they have come to power. These are all consequential. Congress was serious and sincere in solving the Assam problem. That is why Assam Accord was signed.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Assam Accord did come, not because Mr. Rajiv Gandhi wanted.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : It is because, he wanted it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : When the people of a State relentlessly fight for a right for 6 years, whether it is Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or anyone else, at some point of history, the authorities shall have to concede this right. That was the historical imperative.

Mr. Bipin Pal Das said, we did not accept 1971 and we are responsible for the killings of 1980-83 ? He has forgotten that the elections in 1983 was imposed in the name of Constitutional obligation and the ground was that in Assam, the President rule cannot be extended for more than one year. What have we done now in Punjab ? We have passed Constitutional amendment that this one year bar is not applicable to Punjab. Look to the proceedings of Rajya Sabha. I urged them to have similar provisions for Assam. I pleaded that let us at least keep it pending for one year and that was not heeded to. According to the Government's own statistics, 3500 people were killed in the process of election. Constitution is meant for men and not men for the Constitution. If a

Constitution leads to the killing of 3500 people, there is either something inherently wrong with that Government which manages that Constitution or the Constitution itself.

Mr. Shahabuddin quoted certain figures. Let me also quote certain figures. In 1957, the total number of voters in Assam were 44,93,357. In 1970, the total numbers were 57,01,805. It means, in 13 years, the number of voters increased by 13 lakhs, one lakh for each year. But in 1979 . . . .,

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : How can you cite just one arbitrary set of years. It may be that in 1957, they were under enumerated. That takes away the entire basis of your argument.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am saying that every election shows the percentage rise of voters or the rise of electors was about one lakh per year. In 1979, the number of voters rose to 85,37,497, a rise of 28,35,692—in 8 years, i.e. 3,5 lakhs per year. All India population rises at 21.57 rate. The Assam's population rises 34.95. At least, up till now nobody has said that the women of Assam are more fertile than women of the rest of the country.

I will quote a particular Document which is a Document of the Government of India published by the DAVP and that Document shows that during the ten years from 1951 to 1962, the total increase of population in the neighbouring States of the then East Pakistan was to the extent of 34,12,045 and this Document has further analysed the census figures of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Pakistan and came to the conclusion that there has been an increase of 34,12,045 people over the normal biological growth of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura and there has been a decrease of 34 lakhs of people in East Pakistan than the normal biological growth of the people of East Pakistan. I am not quoting my Document. This is a Document which has been published by the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India.

What is the conclusion from these figures ? I am quoting from a paragraph of that Document :

> "The obvious conclusion from an analysis of the census figures of Pakistan is that there is considerable migration from 8 to 17 East Pakistan districts during the decade of 1951 to 1961."

I will also show that in East Pakistan whereas in the district of Noakhali, the people of the age group of 1 to 14, the percentage rise was 12.1. The people above 60, their percentage rise was 70.5, there was no rise in the age group of 15-59. There was, in fact, a decline of population to the extent of 5.5%. This Document concluded that in a highly dense population of Bangladesh, people up to 15, there was a percentage rise in the case of people above 60, there was a percentage rise. How was there a decline of 5.5% in the age group of 15-59 ? This Document concludes, not my document, the Government of India's document, reiterated by another Document of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee that people of the age group of 15-59 could migrate easily and that is why such demographical absurdities took place.

Coming to the Bill itself, we are not very happy with the Bill. We wanted more amendments. We pleaded with Mr. P. Chidambaram. I know about the negotiations as I myself was present in one or two discussions. Ultimately we said let us agree to disagree. We knew that there are some shortcomings. What are the amendments that have been made ? Why one should have all these apprehensions ? In the case of the number of tribunals, the number of the members has been reduced from 3 to 2. A tribunal is constituted by a judge who must be a district judge. A District Judge can determine civil cases to an unlimited jurisdiction every day. While one District Judge can determine the cases, why do you want 3 ? Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will bear me out that even. Even in High Court when you want to have a case before a three Member bench, it creates much more complications, much more difficulties than when you have a bond of one or two judges. We wanted to have tribunal of one

judge. Will it make any difference if three judges are brought to 2 ? Will the minorities be harassed merely because from 3, we are bringing it down to 2 ? We say that, after all, you have asked for a fee of Rs. 25/-. You want that if somebody wants to complain against a foreigner, he must give a fee of Rs. 25/- and sign two affidavit. Now I shall have to pay Rs. 25/- and go to a lawyer, engage him by paying him Rs. 200/- and sign two affidavit. Do yau think that the people of this country have become so national conscious that they will take all this burden to appeal to somebody that somebody is a foreigner ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Don't underestimate our patriotism.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have never underestimated your patriotism.

So far as High Court Appellate Tribunal is concerned, it is constituted of Judges. Again, the number is reduced from three to two. Can you say that if there are three members in the Appellate Tribunal. the minorities will get justice and if it is of 2 members, the minorities will not get justice ? we wanted that the revisional powers should be done away with ? In fact in the very Act that was brought into existence in 1983, it was specifically mentioned that the Act has been brought for speedy trial. How can you have speedy trial ? The tribunal will first decide. Then, there will be an Appellate Tribunal consisting of the High Court Judges. In the constitution and in cases of all other Tribunals, there is no power of the High Court. The matter goes directly to the Supreme Court. Therefore, here we have said that as the cases are going to be decided by two or three High Court Judges. Again, you want the High Court Judges to have the revisional power. The High Court has the power of superintendence under Article 226 of the Constitution, which is a wider power than the revisional power. Therefore, do not confer two powers. That is why one of the forms has been taken away. I do not know how my friends suddenly feel that because of this the minorities will be affected. There has been an empowerment to bind persons. What happened was that supposing the Police Officer went and found that somebody is a foreigner, this Act did not provide any authority or jurisdiction to the Police Officer to bind him. The result was that person left that place and went to some other place. Therefore, a provision has been made that if a person is found to be a foreigner, he will be directed to appear before the Tribunal and also if the Police Officer i.e. the rank not below that of a Superintendent of Police feels that an undertaking should be taken from him, then an undertaking will be taken. That is the normal, routine, legal provision which was left out, which unfortunately did not find a place in the Act. But the amendments for which we fought very heavily and with which Mr. Chidambaram did not agree and ultimately the matter was referred to the Attorney-General, was the burden of proof. I will speak about the same when my amendment to which I have given notice comes up for discussion. I know that my amendment will not be accepted. But I will make my own submissions.

Sir, I would submit that the Central Government should go all-out to implement the Assam Accord because the situation in Assam is again getting complicated. Therefore, unless the State Government and the Central Government implement the Assam Accord, we may come back to square one. There are many points. But this is not the occasion where we can have another general discussion on the Assam Accord. But the fencing and the road committment is there. Not much progress has been done. We have given certain proposals for constitutional safeguards which were accepted under Clause 6 of the Assam Accord. So far as I know, no discussion with the Government has taken place. I will urge upon the Central Government to expedite whatever is to be done for the Assam Accord.

I will conclude with an appeal. as Mr. Somnath Chatterjee made an appeal and I will conclude also by making an appeal to my friends both at the Treasury Benches as well as the Opposition.

Sir, the Government of youngmen have come to power in the State of Assam. Here is a Government of men who stood for certain principles for the last six years of the movement. We know how attempts were made to divide, how attempts were made to purchase them and what type of atrocities they had to

suffer. But they stood by their commitment. Whether this commitment was correct or not, whether we fought with a wrong cause or a right cause, I am not going to submit here. History will be the ultimate judge of it. But no people can carry on a battle for six long years with all the suffering unless there is a commitment to the cause. These boys who are in the Government of Assam are facing criticism saying that they are not doing enough to remove the foreigners. In fact, the figures have been thrown at us. Why is it that only 3000 cases have been sent to the Tribunal and why not more ? Why not you send lakhs of cases to the Tribunal ? Their own supporters today are criticising them. If we also start criticising them by saying why did you send 3000 cases and why are you not doing this, why are you not doing that, then the situation will not ease. I will therefore appeal to the Members of both the sides to give proper guidance and chance to the young Government in Assam so that the communal disharmony which did appear during the six years of the movement, the strains that appeared in the social life of Assam, can be repaired. And, Assam can once more flourish for new political economic and social progress.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : The Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am unable to understand why this Bill has been brought forward... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Are you having lunch, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Carry on. Already we have agreed that there won't be any lunch.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am not at all satisfied with the arguments given by the Minister of Home Affairs while moving the Bill. At the time of Assam Accord and thereafter during the elections there, the Government of India and the Congress party had given this assurance to the minorities of Assam that the minorities would not be harassed in any way. But I am sorry to say that atrocities are being committed on the minorities after A.G.P. Government came to power.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : It is not correct...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : We have not forgotton the Assam movement yet. When this House was constituted in 1980... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Don't mislead the House.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : I strongly object to that. What is this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : This is after the Accord. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is expressing his point. Why are you objecting?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : This is not fair at all. We heard Shri Dinesh Goswami without a word of *interruption*. We heard Mr. Somnath Chatterjee yesterday without a word of *Interruption*. The first speaker on our side Mr. Bipin Pal Das was *interrupted* yesterday. They should allow our members to speak. This is not fair at all. He will get a chance to speak. You cannot go on *interrupting* debate after debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER . Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Assam movement was discussed in this very House after the consti-

tution of 7th Lok Sabha. I can recollect that practically all the Members of this House had expressed this view that the administration and police of Assam was supporting the movement. Probably this is why the Assam Movement could be sustained so long. When we were unable to change the attitude and thinking of administration and police of Assam even during the President's rule or the Congress Party rule, how can we sure that the police and administration of Assam under the rule of those past agitators will make proper use of the additional powers being provided to them ? Whether there were not enough powers with the police that you are providing additional powers that police would make enquiries only when it will receive proper applicatioa. You have certainly provided that no officer below the rank of Superintendant of Police will supervise.

[*Translation*]

Keeping in view the amendment made in the Act, it is hoped that the Police Department will receive complaints at a very large scale and then, not the Police Suprintendent but the Inspector, Head Constable or a Constable may go for verification and as it is usually done, a cyclostyled form will be signed by the Superintendent of Police in routine manner. The policeman will go and only harass the people and victimise them. Previously, any person residing within the three kilometer area could lodge a complaint but now the entire Thana area has been covered. The police stations of our area are situated at the radius of 20-25 kilometers and I think that in Assam the police stations are situated in the radius of 50 or 60 or 70 kilometers. How a person living 70 kilometers away will ascertain that a particular person is an outsider or he is resident of that place and how he would be able to lodge a complaint against him. The only possibility is that a stereotype complaint on large scale will be sent. I think effort will be made to entrap all the persons belonging to minority communities this net. The Policemen would go, harass them, ask them to produces proof and also ask different types of irrelevant questions. Previously, when I went to Assam I got many complaints. When any person tells them that he is our father, his age is 75,60 or 70 years and he was born in Assam. Then the policemen ask him, "Have you any proof that you are his son ?" Mr. Chidambaram, you are a learned lawyer, you please let us know any law by which a man can prove that he is the son of his father. How will he prove ? Such type of questions are asked in Assam.

I was just now listening Shri Dinesh Goswami. He is a senior Member and I have great regard for him. He was emotional when he was speaking. I know him personally. This is right that we should have mutual understanding and the spirit of communalism must not exist among the people and this is the history of Assam. If we look 7-8 years back then we will find that there has never been a communal frenzy in Assam. The people of Assam have been living with mutual understanding. Whatever may be the good intentions of A.G.P. Government in Assam but it is true that the Government is now working under the pressures of hardcore agitators. The A.G.P. Government is now feeling that if it does not work according to the situation prevailing in pre-agitation period, then perhaps it will not be in a position to win the Assembly election in future. A.G.P. Government is under pressure now-a-days. The way in which Shri Dinesh Goswami was speaking. I can very well guess about his anguish. Shri Dinesh Goswami is one of those persons who always stands against every type of oppression. As the election date is approaching fast, the sections of A.A.S.U. and A.G.P. or Assam which can be termed as extremists are putting ideological pressure on the Government. The A.G.P. Government is also excercising pressure on Government of India. In view of this I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether the Indian Government is going to yield to this pressure ? I know, that the A.G.P. Government has been presurizing the Government of India to introduce this Bill and perhaps it was pressurizing to include stringent measures in this Bill but the Government of India has not agreed to the same as yet. There is no such provision in the Assam Accord by which the Government is bound to introduce such type of Bill. It is duty of the Central Government to find out the foreigners and deport them and they are on the job. How, the minor and petty things have taken place that instead of three judges you agreed to

appoint only two judges. There was a provision in the accord that among three judges one will be from Assam and the rest of the two would be from outside. But now the Government has appointed only two judges, one from Assam and another from outside Assam. Suppose, these two judges differ from one another on a particular point then, it will have to go through a very long process. First of all, it will be sent to the Tribunal and the Tribunal would refer it to some other district and then, only a judge of some other district will take a decision. Sir, the people of Assam are very poor, labourers and uneducated persons. Mr. Chidambaram, perhaps you are not aware that a very large section of the minorities in Assam is uneducated. Most of them could not get education and they do not know even this much that when their forefathers migrated to Assam, whether they had any documentary proof to that effect. All that they know is that their forefathers used to make a living by cutting forests and cultivating the fields. Perhaps they do not know that the Government of Assam is depriving them of their livelihood. The area along the Brahmaputra is flooded every year. Farmers come to that area after the flood waters recede and engage themselves in agricultural activities, build houses and thus make both ends meet. This year also when there was flood havoc in Brahmaputra river they left their respective homes but now they are not being allowed to return to their homes. They are being stopped by the police and the agitators of Assam. They are taking possessions of their lands. The people of minority community are facing these problems everywhere in Assam. I think, you must be aware of it. I could not understand how and in what way Central Government are fulfilling the assurance and the guarantee which our party and Government had given to the Assamese that they will not be subject to any atrocity or harassment under the A.G.P. Government. Minorities in Assam is not termed as ordinary minority. In fact it includes Bengali Hindu, Bengali Muslim, the persons migrated from other parts of India and settled in Assam, Tribals or the Nepalese. The minority community in Assam is not is small community, it forms 50 per cent population of Assam. They cannot be ignored, our Hon. colleague, Shri Vipin Pal Das, for whom I have great regard was saying that the Congress Party does not care for vote bank. But I say that because Congress is a political party, it will have to care for the vote bank. Up-to-now majority of this 50 per cent minority community has been a vote bank of Congress party. In the recent elections also had the United Minority Front Assam has not been constituted and not contested the elections in Assam, then, the election results would have been quite different. There are no two opinion about this fact. But what we are doing for them except creating complications by introducing this amendment. This amendment will create only problems for them. Mr. Chidambaram, will you tell us in your reply that this provision will not be misused and the Assam administration and police will not harass the people under this provision. I want to know, how will you take care of the minorities.

At last, I want to say that the Indian Government should not ignore the minorities of Assam. The minorities of Assam have a grievance that they were neither taken into confidence nor they were consulted at the time when the Assam Accord was signed, Although, I am a supporter of Assam Accord and think that the Assam problem has been solved through this Accord and it is also in the interest of minorities. We try to convince the Assamese that their interests have been taken care of in the Accord. But today their complaint against the A.G.P. Government is that this Government is not a unanimously elected Government,

The A.G.P. Government is a majority Government. There are also opposition parties. The Congress Party and the United Minority Front are also there. There are several minority organisations. Why were their opinion was not taken into confidence about this amendment ? Why their opinion was not taken in this regard ? They have submitted a number of memoranda to the Government. The Government on its part should have taken all of them into confidence. The Assam problem can be solved only when steps are taken by taking all sections of the people into confidence.

I may make one thing clear that it will not be proper if the Government succumbed to the wishes of the agitators and extremists. AASU had threatened to stop oil supply and they actually stopped oil supply. So should

we take it that this amendment has been introduced because of their pressure. If it is so then they will be encouraged to take further steps and the A.G.P. will not be able to check them. Though the A.G.P. has good intentions but it is under pressure. These elements will exert more and more pressure on the A.G P. as the elections come closer. The Government should take steps to check this pressure.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill deals with identification of foreign nationals. In this connection, I would like to point out that at the time of signing of Assam Accord, the Congress Party, had made some commitments in respect of minorities. Then what was the need of bringing this amendment in a hurry when the above commitemnt is yet to be fulfilled. The most essential thing is that ours is a federal country. No State is a country. It is very dangerous to treat a State as a country. A citizen of the country has a right to settle in any State he likes. It is not proper to displace a person from a place where he has living for the last 40-50 years and has established the means of his livelihood. He should be accorded the citizenship. As this stage, it will not be a good thing to equip the police with unrestricted authority through this Bill. Complaints against police have been received from several places. There are complaints from the minorities that the police in Uttar Pradesh, where the Government has good hold, was working hand in glove with the communal forces indulging in riots. In the present circumstances, if the police will be given more powers, it will encourage secessionist forces. It will not be possible to maintain peace If the Government wishes to establish peace in that State it should take up the matter with the State Government and sort it out The minority section of the State is not a minority as such rather it is a very large in number. Had the Government implemented the Accord, there would have been no need to introduce this Bill. This Bill will lead to a conflict which is totally uncalled for. Those people, whom the Government considers to be foreigners are not foreigners in real sense. This aspect needs to be re-considered. If somebody comes from Madras and settles in Bihar, should he be treated as a foreigner ? It should not be like this as ours is a federal country—and anybody can settle anywhere he likes. I, therefore, request the Government that keeping in view of the Accord it should make endeavours to establish peace. How many Bills you will bring forward and how much power you need. Since ruling party has majority, it can introduce as many Bills as it wishes. The Government can acquire enormous powers by getting more and more Bills passed. In spite of that, I urge the Government to reconsider this matter. Though we are in opposition, it should not be construed that whatever we say is wrong. If the Government commits anything wrong, its own Members should also point it out that the action of the Government is useful or harmful to the nation

I would like to say this much only on this Bill and do not want to take more time.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, our esteemed friend, Mr. Chidambaram is on a weak wicket today. I will not take much time of the House and I will be brief. It is very difficult to believe that these amendments have substantially improved the situation under the rules that you have in your hand I feel that these amendments to an extent institutionalise harassment. I would start from the principles that you have. You could declare Sub-section (2) of Section (8) as redundant and could be deleted because Government has enough powers. Government could feel that at a certain point of time, somebody is illegal in Assam and he can be removed and asked to leave the country But you give this right and you create a situation by Sub-section (2) which says "Without prejudice to the power conferred on the Central Government by Subsection ( )'. In 8A, it is given "Any person may make an application to the Central Government, for decision by a Tribunal, as to whether the person whose name and other particulars are given in the application, is or is not an illegal migrant". Now, if Mr. Chidambaram has not deleted it and if you say that you have improved it by these

amendments, you say that such a person will pay Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 25. You have facilitated those complaints by people who may be concerned or who may not be concerned. Hence, I ask for deletion of Sub-section (2) of Section (8) of the Act that is already in your hand. Now, since you say that you have improved the situation, I came forward for the deletion of Sub-section (2) of Section (8). I was referring these to invite your attention to these amendments. These have not improved the situation at all. Similarly, you say instead of three members, it will be two members, It is a very strange situation Mr. Dinesh Goswami wants to convince Mr. Shahabuddin that by reducing from 3 to 2 will not alter the situation for the minorities adversely. Mr. Shahabuddin is not getting convinced. I don't get convinced. You say that it is improving the situation, But you have not improved the situation. The High Court is saying that there are already powers relating to High Courts. What do you gain by specifically mentioning that High Courts will not have jurisdiction. These are the amendments. I feel that by amendments you have institutionalised harassment, by giving the powers to the Superintendent of Police for the first time. Wide ranging powers are given without any restriction. There is no logic in this. You don't explain anything in the Aims and Objectives that you have narrated here. Why are you arming the Superintendent of Police with these powers ? What will the Superintendent of Police do ? He will have the power to arrest without giving any reason and if Mr. Chidambaram will agree-because I feel tnat he will pass this Bill whatever the amount of argument we will put forward. So far as the Superintendent of Police is concerned, he would add 'provided that the circumstances warranting such an action shall be recorded in writing', That is not there. So, by amendment I would suggest to add a provison and say that the circumstances warranting such action shall be recorded in writing This is Section (13) and you can add this proviso there. Since, I have promised to be brief, I will not make a long speech. Very fine speeches have been made by Mr. Bipin Pal Das, Mr. Dinesh Goswami and Shri Shahabuddin. I feel that it is a very delicate problem. Among many other things, Shri Bipin Pal Das had said that he has a suspicion that harassment will be there. If the proceedings have gone on record properly which I think they have, he said that there has been harassment. I would like to say thgt he made a wrong statement. When he was referring to the Congress, Shri Zainul Basher questioned back appropriately. He said that so far as the vote bank is concerned, the Muslim minority in Assam has a lot of clout; so they should feel concerned about that. Shri Bipin Pal Das referred to a constituency.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I would like to correct him. What I said was that the electoral base of the Congress which is the vote bank covers all communities and not particularly one or two communities. That is what I said.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are a very senior Member and we have all respect for you but you referred to a particular constituency and that was not in a good taste because you are a senior and wise Member. You said that harassment has been there and it will not be allowed. Then, Shri Zainul Basher said that he has cautioned the Central Government on two things and that is that the Central Government should not feel the pressure of AGP. AGP itself is under our pressure. So, you cannot surrender to pressure. Therefore, I feel convinced that there is no need of this amendment, i.e. sub-section 2 of Section 8 of the principal Act and it should be deleted. If the Minister is so eager to rush through the Bill and get it passed, which he can do, then I would request him to bind the Superintendent of Police, whom they are giving a lot of powers, that he should, if the circumstances warrant him to exercise power, give in writing as to why he has taken the particular action.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wonder the wisdom of bringing this amendment Bill. The people are not asking for the citizenship of Assam, if I am correct. They are asking for the Indian citizenship. The Central Government has the power to decide as to who are the foreigners and who are not. The power has been given to the State Government of Assam which has created fear in the minds of the minority people that there may be some harassment. I would like to say that Assam is not for Assamese only.

For hundred of years many outsiders are living there and they have made a lot of contributions for the State. They are not treated as the second-class citizens of Assam. They have the equal rights as those of the citizens of India. If the people of Assam have the right to keep the cultural and linguistic traditions, then the other people also have the right to keep their religious and linguistic traditions So, the Government must be careful about it. No community can be harassed on account of the language it speaks or the kind of culture it has. The Central Government should give them the guarantee that they will not be harassed on these accounts. It is the duty of the Central Government to see that no community is harassed by any State Government.

This Bill is a cowardy Bill. You are feeling shy with the Government of Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is your duty to talk with the Government of Bangladesh as to why people from their part, from their territory, are coming over here, But you are not discussing it with them and instead allowing the people to come over here. In this way, you are neglecting your duties. It is your duty to talk with the Government of Bangladesh and Pakistan as to why people from their territory are coming over here. So, be harsh with them otherwise, you cannot run the Government. It is not the question of people of Assam; the Government is responsible for it. They cannot encourage the people to come over here and stay here. In my constituency, still 4000 people who are outsiders, are living there. Nobody is taking care of them. The Central Government is not giving them any help. The State Government is pressurising the Central Government to see to it. After all it is the duty of Central Government to see that people do not come to our country from outside.

The main question is that the economy should not be disturbed. By bringing this Bill before the Parliamentary, I feel that you want to disturb the community there and you also want to disturb the Government there. Because of this Bill, there is going to be insecurity among the minorities—the linguistic minorities and other minorities and more especially amo g the tea garden tribals, who are working in the State for hundreds of years and who contributed a lot to the State's wealth. But the Assam Government has not given recognition to these tribals who are still in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and other places. You must really see their reaction. They feel that the Government will get imbalanced if these tribals were to be given recognition. I really do not understand how the Government can be imbalanced. If some tribal become the Chief Minister of a State, does the Government of India get imbalanced ? I do not really understand this sort of an attitude. There must be somebody to rule or govern a State. But is it necessary that Assam should be governed only by Assamese and nobody else and Bengal should be ruled by Bengalis alone and so on and so forth ? Does our Constitution allow such things ? As Indians, we all have equal rights and these equal rights must be protected by the Central Government only.

Therefore Sir, I say that this Bill disturbs the entire Indian people. All the States are going to get disturbed because of this Bill. If Assamese are to think of Assamese alone and feel that everybody else other than Assamese are foreigners and if this type of ideas go on and spread elsewhere too, then the minorities everywhere in the country will feel greatly disturbed. That is why, I request you to send this Bill for the consideration of a Select Committee comprising members of both the Houses. Let the members of the Select Committee meet various people, find out their opinion and then come to a considered decision.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak briefly in support of this Bill. Sir, our party has supported the Assam Accord and many other parties have supported the Accord too. This Bill is claimed to be in consonance with the spirit of the Accord, though it does not go too far. But Sir, I am surprised at the way the debate is going on in this House. Two Congressmen spoke on the Bill but I do not know whether they have supported the Bill or opposed it.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I have supported it. I said so very clearly.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Well, as can be seen from the speech, you have not

supported the amendments of the Bill. You have not supported a single amendment. You said ultimately that you supported the Bill. I really do not know as to whose baby this Bill is. Whose baby are you holding, Mr. Chidambaram ? It looks as though you are likely to ditch your baby at the earliest opportunity and throw it into the dustbin. I say this because I do not see any political will to support the amendments of the Bill on the part of the Treasury Benches. Why ? Is it because you have no political will in the implementation of the Accord ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Please do not distort, Mr. Madhav Reddi ! We have given one hundred per cent support for the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Were you there when he spoke yesterday ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, I was not only present in the House when he spoke, but I absorbed it entirely. While he said that he was supporting the Bill, he opposed all the amendments.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I have said that the amendments are just minor changes.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I referred to what you said. You have said that these amendments are minor amendments and frivolous amendments.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I did not use the word 'frivolous'. I have said that I supported all the amendments. They are just minor changes. That was what I said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I said, the Bill is a minor Amendment because it does not bring about any fundamental change in the basic structure of the main Act. Therefore, I said, it is minor and I support it. Nobody should object to it. This is what I have said. I never used the word 'frivolous'. I am very sorry you used that word.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am very happy now that he clarifies that he supports the Amendment. Anyway I was hearing the speech made by my good friend Shri Zainul Basher. He was supporting the Accord but not the Bill. He said : "why are you giving these powers to police people ?" Perhaps his anger is against an Amendment relating to Section 20 or Section 21 of the Act. They are absolutely harmless Amendments. I do not see any reason why anybody should read too much into this thing that the fundamental rights are being taken away from the citizens of this country. First of all, it is nothing to do with our citizens, with our tribals or with our minorities going from other States. Our people are there from Andhra Pradesh. I have seen a lot of people are there in Assam. They are very happy. There is no quarrel against the minorities coming from any part of the country. Actually it is against the migrants or against the people who are not our nationals. Why don't you understand this ? May be that you have some sympathies with those foreign migrants. That is different, I do not know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Perhaps your friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee should be here to hear this.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Well, friends or foes. I do not see any difference.

Sir, in detecting foreign nationals, certain procedures have to be laid down. There were certain difficulties in the implementation of the Illegal Migrants Act. It is a fact. It is very obvious. It is because if you deal with foreigners in any other State you go to Foreigners Act. What is there in the Foreigners Act ? In the Foreigners Act, the burden of proof is on the foreigners, on the man who has been accused and not on the State. Here, this Bill is a very-very mild Bill. It is an innocuous Bill. The burden of proof is on the State Government. The Tribunal has to determine that he is a foreigner. I feel in the speech which was made by Shri Dinesh Goswami, he made a very strong case in favour of the Bill. I do not think there is any need for me to go into all those aspects. I support the spirit with which he appealed to the Government to see that this Bill is passed and also it is implemented and any other impediment in the enforcement of the Bill must be removed.

I have all praise for the Government of the young people who had come to power in Assam. Any insinuations made against them, against their Government or against their attitude or against the style of functioning of that Government are uncalled for. I think we should support that Government. Encourage them. Otherwise, why is it that only 150 or 160 people have been deported so far ? In the last two years what is the total number of people who have been detected and finally deported ? Such a small number of people have been deported so far. Why are they making so much hue and cry against this ? The Assam Government is very fair in dealing with this problem. I do not think we can accuse them of being chauvinistic. I do not see their chauvinistic attitude in this.

I support this Bill. I hope that without any Amendment this Bill will be passed.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill and the amendment. As has been said by Shri Madhav Reddy, Shri Basher and Shri Bipin did not support the Bill I appreciate their feelings. The views expressed by Shri Zainul Basher on this Bill and the amendments are absolutely correct. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. The minorities in that State realise the difficulties they have to pass through's I, therefore, feel that the Assam Accord was not a right step. It has not been implemented. Shri Zainul Basher has drawn a true picture of the situation prevailing there. Even though he belongs to the ruling party, he has come out with the truth. I appreciate his feelings. Shri Madhav Reddi said that it is the duty of the State Government to find out as to who are the migrants and where from had they come. Shri Zainul Basher made a valid point that how to prove the parentage of a child.

The way the Government is delegating powers to the Superintendent of Police in that State is absolutely wrong. We know from our daily experience in Uttar Pradesh that how the Police commits excesses. Therefore, we can very well imagine the type of situation that will be created in Assam also.

The Government, has reduced the number of judges from three to two out of which one will be from Assam and the other an out-sider. It is absolutely wrong. There must be at least three judges. Though it is an established fact that whatever Bills or amendments will be brought by the Government, will be adopted in this House, but it will be an injustice to the minorities of Assam. There are no two opinions that minorities of Assam have already been wronged. I, therefore, oppose the Bill and request the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to reconsider the amendments.

*[English]*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I rise in total opposition to this Amending Bill. I strongly plead with the Government and with this House to realize the fact that the amendments incorporated in this Bill will turn the principal Act of 1983 into an instrument of a oppression, fear and lawlessness.

No one is against detection of foreigners. The Hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Goswami need not wax eloquent on that parttcular aspect; and the Hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi must understand that the point being raised here is with respect to the persecution that is being launched, that is going on under the pretext of detection of foreigners. The Bill will open the flood-gates for the harassment of the genuine citizens. The point that must be understood is that the provisions are being so callously relaxed that they will open the door to the persecution of the poor, to the persecution of the minorities, to the prosecution of the very people who have already been subjected to inhuman atrocities. These are the realities of the situation. One can, therefore, only say that the present, intended, amending Bill is nothing but a law for the harassment of those who have already been harassed a lot.

The principal Act of 1983 was put on the Statute with the solemn assurance that it represented a balance, through its inbuilt safeguards. This is what the then Home Minister, Mr. P.C. Sethi said in our

House—I quote from the Lok Sabha Debates of 15th December 1983, at column 367 :

> "... we have ensured that the interests of minorities are also safeguarded, and there is no undue harassment to any minority groups while ensuring the detection and expulsion of the post-1971 migrants."

Now all that balance is being destroyed.

Now all these safeguards are being jettisoned. It is to this that the objection and a strong protest is being raised.

The Hon. Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, has been kind enough to edumbrate the changes that are sought to be introduced. Shri Bipin Pal Das has very lightly said that they are minor changes. But these very points were highlighted in the House as the salient features of the Act of 1983. These very points in the words of the Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram himself, were planted in this House as the salient features, as the cardinal features of the Act. These included, among others, (1) stipulation regarding the area from which a complaint can be lodged against alledged immigrants; (2) payment of fees for such complaints; (3) the number of members on each tribunal; (4) revision of authority of the High Court. I would like to remind the Hon. Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, that he himself had said here in this House on 2nd December, 1987 that it would be unfair to tamper with these cardinal features. I ask him to read his own speech in this House on the 2nd December, 1987. The Hon. Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, was kindly enough to quote *The Statetsman* in this very House pointing out that these were the cardinal features. Then he said in the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 1987 as follows : I quote from col. 309.

> "Independent opinion also supports Central Government position. It would be unfair to tamper with the cardinal features of the Act."

Suddenly, all these cardinal features are being given a go by. The then Home Minister, Shri P.C. Sethi, said on 15th December, 1983, as follows : I am quoting from the Lok Sabha Debates, col. 388 :

> "The government has struck a balance by providing this limit of 3 km between these two extreme views—one view suggesting that there should be no restriction at all, and the other view suggesting a restriction."

So, this restriction with respect to 3 km was not arbitrary and uncalculated restriction imposed. It was a solemn assurance given to this House that this restriction with respect to 3 km represented a balance, a balance with a view to see that there is no harassment.

With respect to the number of judges on the tribunal, we were, once again, told in this House by the then Home Minister, Shri P.C. Sethi.

13.49 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I quote from the Lok Sabha Debates dated 14.12.1983, col. 437. He said as follows :

> "With a view to ensure that the machinery commands confidence of all concerned, it is provided in the Bill that the Appellate Tribunal shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 6 members."

Therefore, let it be known that these are not minor changes, the features of the Principal Act of 1983 which were flaunted here as the cardinal features of the Act are today being in a cavalier and callous fashion presented as minor features and are being jettisoned.

Sir, why are the number of judges from the Tribunal being reduced ? How does it smoothen detection of the foreigners ? It has already been pointed out that if you reduce the number from three to two and if those two judges differ, the matter goes to another Tribunal. This is not at all smoothening of the functions but then creating more and more difficulties, apart from the fact that the figure three was

not an arbitrary figure incorporated in the principal Act.

It must be understood that there is no paucity of the judges also. The Hon. Minister Shri P. Chidambaram himself had told us in this House and I quote him from the Lok Sabha Debates for the 2nd April, 1987, column 303 :

> " . . . We were able to identify 18 judges from outside Assam to man the Tribunals; 18 judges were found inside Assam to man the Tribunals. We set up 20 functioning tribunals. What has happened in the last few months ? Everyone of these 18 outside judges has been, so to say, encouraged to leave after the end of his tenure. There was no effort to request them to stay on after the end of the initial tenure and continue the work. Everyone of the 18 judges has gone now. And of the insiders, the 18 judges from Assam, six have been released. Today, there are only 12 judges manning four functioning tribunals."

You will find, therefore, that there was no paucity as such of judges to be found to man the tribunals. There was no political will on the part of the Government of Assam to see that these tribunals may function properly.

The cordinal features of the principal Act cannot be amended in such a callous manner only to suit the political exigencies of any party that may be in power in the State of Assam. The Amendment Bill is the out come, not of the genuine convictions of the Hon. Minister of the Central Government. I charge that the Bill represents a despicable surrender to the forces of chauvinism. These are bound to have very serious consequences. They are already having serious consequence encouraged by such an attitude of the Government, forces have become active in several States. Even in Bombay, a BJP member is carrying on a relentless campaign that names of a large number of foreigners have entered the electoral rolls in Bombay. And very shamelessly without any basis whatsoever, the electoral rolls of preponderantly Muslim localities have been presented. It is a baseless propaganda and you are encouraging such people by the attitude that is being taken of surrender, despicable surrender to those forces of chauvinism.

The Bill therefore represents a be trayal of the hapless and a surrender, total surrender, to chauvinist forces.

What do the figures indicate ? And we have here the figures that are being played with; The fact is that 4,79,890 inquiries were initiated. Out of this total figure 3,67,057 inquiries were initiated under the Foreigners' Act of 1946. And 1,12.833 inquiries were initiated under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act of 1983. Sir, out of 3,67,057 inquiries initiated under the Foreigners' Act, 2,24,730 inquiries were completed; only 19,253 cases were referred to tribunals; and only 2,695 persons were declared foreigners. This does not show the caution with which they are working. On the contrary, it shows the vendetta with which the inquiries are being initiated without any basis whatsoever against the minorities and the hapless people.

Sir, under the Illegal Migrants Tribunal Act, 1,12,833 inquiries were initiated for detection of post 1971 infiltrators and as many as 68,916 inquiries were completed. But again, how many inquiries were referred to the tribunal ? 8,908. How many were deelared illegal migrants ? Only 727. Just understand the level, and the intensity of persecution. Out of 1,12,833 inquiries are initiated under this Act, hardly 727 persons were found to be illegal migrants. This shows the vendetta with which the work is going on. This shows the prejudice and the persecution of the genuine citizens of Assam.

Mr. Chairman Sir, this fact has to be taken into account while you are relaxing the various provisions. The provisions of the principal Act of 1983 and this amending Act must be viewed in the context of the situation in Assam. It is a sad state of affairs and a sad comment to make that the chauvinist forces in Assam are well entrenched.

Sir, while the agonizing experience is that local police has harassed minorities under the pretext of detection and has subjected them to inhuman atrocities, the Bill adds only salt to injury. Wider powers are given to police. Power is given to senior police officers to bind the person, to seek bonds from them and on their failure to execute bonds to the satisfaction of the police, to even arrest them. These powers are being given notwithstanding the provisions of any law in force. The provisions of all laws in force in our civilized nation are being thrown to wind. It is specifically provided in the amending Bill that notwithstanding what is given in any law in force, such wide powers are hereby being given. I therefore say that this is a conspiracy to turn the entire State of Assam into Police Raj.

I hereby emphatically demand that the powers regarding detection be withdrawn from the local police and the Government of India itself should take up the direct responsibility of detection through its own machinery.

**14.00 hrs.**

Sir, I have already submitted that the provisions should be viewed in the context of the situation in Assam. What is the situation ?

Look at the manner in which the things are going on. According to Lok Sabha Question No. 383 dated 22 December, 1987, 3637 foreigners have been expelled since the Assam accord upto September, 87. Now, the specific question was : Whether they were handed over to the Bangla Desh Government or not and what was their position. And the reply was that these foreigners were simply pushed across the border. That is the consideration being given. That is the inhuman manner in which the whole problem is being viewed that these were simply pushed across the border without any consideration whatsoever to the human aspect of the whole problem. When such is the situation, then the need is that the safeguards in the Act be further strengthened rather than being allowed to be washed away.

Look at the position in Assam. Five years have passed since the Nellie massacre. Not to talk about punishing the perpetrators, we find that even the cases that were instituted against the perpetrators of the crime, have all been withdrawn and those arrested are free men today. Such is the situation.

I have had the occasion to go to Assam and talk to the people over there. The villagers of Nellie allege that they were paid Rs. 5000 a family as compensation but the attackers, who were killed by CRPF, were declared martyrs, and their families were paid Rs. 35,000 by the State Government.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This is totally wrong.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : These are the facts of the situation I do not yield.

And then we are being told that with all the tongue in the check that there is no exhibition whatsoever of chauvinistic sentiments. Genuine people from minorities and tribal residents of Assam are being harassed by policies like making Assamese as a compulsory language at primary school level, large scale eviction of landless peasants, eviction forcibly even by armed gaangs that are there. That is the situation that is going on There are discriminatory policies that are being followed in employment. There are inhuman conditions being laid with respect to the issue of domicile certificates. These are all black records, unfortunate records of the State Government of Assam... (*Interruption*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am on a point of order ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : Nobody here can browbeat me . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I do not expect anything better from the Member who represents a communal party (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I was, therefore, submitting that the need of the four is to further strengthen the various

safeguards that are there in the Act. (*Interruptions*) Let the pressing need be realised. That is the situation.

As I have submitted, it is strange now that the Governmnnt has come forward against its own convictions and come forward with this Amending Bill. They do not find supporters even among the Congress people who speak. Strangely, their supporters are from the AGP and the Telugu Desam. This Bill. therefore is a grave injustice that is being done. This Bill represents dereliction of duty (*Interruptions*). They can't stifle my voice, Sir. You ask them to behave properly in the House. They can't stifle my voice. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : They do not have the courage to face the truth. They have had their say in the matter. I, conclude by saying that the Bill represents a dereliction of duty, (a term borrowed from the Hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram himself) that the Bill represents the dereliction of duty on the part of the Central Government to safeguard the interests of these hapless minorities and genuine citizens. (*Interruptions*).

With these words, Sir, I strongly oppose every clause of this Bill.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : What about the Partition of India ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please order. Mr. Amar Roypradhan.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Except Mr. Amar Roypradhan, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, I would like to oppose this Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill. This Bill is a systematic attempt to forcibly dislodge the families belonging to the linguistic and religious minorities.

Sir, this is the Bill which will cause human misery; this is the Bill which will harass the genuine citizens of India who are staying in Assam; and this is the Bill which will create a police raj and amount to the total surrender to the chauvinistic forces.

Before I go to this Bill in detail, I would like to quote the figures that were supplied and already quoted by Mr. Banatwalla. This is from the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 381 dated 2nd December 1987. The answer to parts (a) and (b) to this question says :

(a) According to the State Government 3637 foreigners have been expelled from Assam since the Assam Accord up to September, 1987.

(b) Upto September 1987, 15292 cases had been referred to the Foreigners Tribunals and 8094 cases referred to the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals

Sir, according to the "two years old Assam accord," I think Mr. Dinesh Goswami will not oppose to it, the number of inquiries initiated, 2,86,596...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : These are the figures given by us.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes, in Two years Assam accord.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We have given these figures.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes. It is clear from these figures how many people have been harassed. After their names came in the list the police will run to those people and they will ask many questions and in this way they harass the linguistic minorities and the religious minorities (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Problem is, everybody says. We are against

** *Not recorded.*

foreigners, we want them to be deported, but don't do anything. If you do something, we are opposed to it...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : We are opposed to foreigners. The illegal migrants.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You are opposed to anything done by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, how the foreigners were treated ? They have given many powers to the police. How the police are working in the Assam area ?

Sir, with your permission I am quoting a letter. The subject of this letter is :

> "Implication of Assam Accord-submission of Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunal Act cases as well as detection of foreigners under 1966-71 and post 1971 streams thereof."

> "This office Memo. Nos. (B) IAA/86/667-707, dated 25th March, 1986 and S/No. (B) IIA/86/1504-21, dated 7.6.1986.

.. In this connection, it is to be noted that you have thoroughly been briefed through detailed discussion on this particular nature of work and you have been asked to submit at least 10 cases, if not more in each month. I G P. (B), Assam, Guwahati and D.I.G.P. (S.R.) Assam, Silchar has taken serious view on the performance of the staff of this district as a whole.

In view of above, I would like to remind you once again that unless you show improvement in submitting cases under I.M. (D)T (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No cross-talking. Let him say.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It further says :

> "Unless you show improvement in submitting cases under I.M. (D)T. in detection of foreigners under the above categories and fulfil your required monthly quota, i.e. 10 cases in a month as per instruction referred to above, besides your normal allotted duties, this will reflect in your ACR accordingly, which may please be noted." (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It was rightly said yesterday by Shri Somnath Chatterjee about the commitments made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. Why those commitments have been made ? I agree with Shri Bipin Pal Das that there was the Act of 1950 regarding Assam Illegal Migrants. But I would like to know, whether it was executed at that time ? (*Interruptions*). Was it properly executed, no. Because of this fact, I would like to draw your attention to the booklet Rehabilitation by P. N. Luthra, 25th Anniversary of Independence Series, Publications Division, Government of India, 1972. In that report, it has been stated :

The refugee influx from East Pakistan in West Bengal is 39,56 000 In other States, itis 13,27,000. Total comes to 52,83,000. Before Nehru Liaquat Pact in April, 1950, about 40 lakh refugees entered into India. Where are they staying ? 75 per cent of them have gone to West Bengal; 13 per cent to Assam. In Assam, it is only 13 per cent. 10 per cent of them have gone to Tripura and 2 per cent have gone to other States in India.

There is also the report about the refugee families according to type proof :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Citizenship certificate | — | 1.1% |
| Migration certificate | — | 5.1% |
| Optee Govt. servant | — | 1.5% |
| Refugee Registration certificate | — | 35.9% |
| Border Slip | — | 0.6% |
| Border Ration Card | — | 0.3% |
| Certified copy of NRC | — | 0.2% |
| Total : | — | 44.7% |

About the rest, namely 55.3 per cent, there is no proof furnished to them. These 55.3 per cent people. Staying in Assam would be the worst sufferers. If you talk about me that I am also refugee I have to show the proof, otherwise I will be treated as foreigner what will happen ? Is it so ? If I ask you "Are you from Bangladesh ?" Can you prove only with your name ? This is the condition of the people. It was mentioned in the report itself. By this Bill, we are comming to this percentage of population, those who have no certificate to prove and they like to evict all these people whether they are linguistic minorities or religious minorities, Anyway, it is not a question of culture. Your culture is Assamese culture. These are different cultures throughout India, Bengali culture, Assami culture, Punjabi culture and Oriya culture, With all these cultures, India is one. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Hon. Member speak.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you have mentioned that the fees should be less, Instead of Rs. 25/-, it should be Rs 10/-. Why is this done when the price index is going up ? At that time, you were advertising that there were many complaints and people should come up with less fee. In this particular case, it should be minimum Rs. 100/- so that many people may not file cases. Previously, the jurisdiction was within 3 km. Now, going to a 'police station means 100 km. If it is so, then, anybody can make this complaint and the number of frivolous applications will be more and it will help the Police in taking bribes. I oppose this Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED (Mangaldai) . Sir, there was an attempt to make Assam a linguistic minority province by the British when Sir Syed Sadulla became the Prime Minister in Assam. The Act of 1935 was passed by British Parliament by dint of which Sir Syed Sadulla became the Prime Minister of Assam and he was Muslim League leader, He took many religious minorities from Bengal by creating line system. By creating this line system, all the wasteland of Assam was covered by all the religious cum-linguistic minorities of a particular State. From that time, Assam has seen the influx of linguistic minorities. Now the minorities are taken to Assam with a different aim. Sometimes they are trying to create a differentism in Assam. It is not a design only against Assam but against the whole of India. Not only Assam but the whole North Eastern States are going to be grabbed by that ism. When Assam accord is signed and the Illegal Migrants Act is going to be amended against their evil design, they are going against it, it was detected by the Assamese people in the pear 1979 and they are fighting against it and, therefore, all linguistic minorities, religious minorities, infiltrated into Assam from foreign States, are fighting to grab Assam by all possible means. Therefore, these things should be taken into consideration. Sir, I am a Muslim. I belong to Assam. I know better the interests of the Muslim people of Assam. Not a single Muslim is harassed in Assam. Not a single minority community person is harassed .. (*Interruptions*). Had there been any such harassment,would have been the first man from Assam I toplace the matter before the House.

Sir, there is agitation in Boat Club by the interested political parties alleging harassment of minorities. But there is not a single agitation in Assam. There is no lathi-charge. There is nothing of this sort. But what is going on the whole of the country except Assam ?

Finally, I would like to make only one point. There has been communal agitation in other places But in Assam, during 1983, there was a disturbance in between the pro-electionists and the anti-electionists and that was not a communal disturbance in Assam. This all I want to say.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, this Bill is against the interests of the millions of people who have been living in Assam for generations and who have come after 1947. While I do appreciate the feelings of the Assamese people for their protection, preservation and promotion of their cultural, social and linguistic identity and heritage of Assamese people, I also feel that utmost caution should be taken while

determining the illegal migrants and no one should be subjected to harassment by the chauvnistic elements. I am saying this because several times we receive report from Assam of harassment perpetrated on minorities by such elements.

Sir, the Government should be clear in their minds and policies as to who are the people they are going to differentiate or determine as illegal migrants. Who are their targets ? Take the case of Nepalese-speaking people in Assam. Nepalese speaking minority people are being harassed not only in Assam but in Meghalaya also. A few months back, large number of people were uprooted from their homes. They are still in the rofugee camps in and around Shillong. In the name of Nepalese from Nepal, Nepali --speaking people, genuine, Indian citizens are also being harassed. They are being uprooted in their own country and in their own homeland. It is a serious matter. But I hope with the change in the leadership in Meghalaya also, they will take stringent steps not only to rehabilitate these people but also to protect their lives and property also. In Assam, the Nepalese-speaking people are subjected to undue harassments. *(Interruptions)*. Yes. this is a fact . *(Interruptions)*. On a large scale, the names of bonafide voters were deleted. Even the family members of freedom fighters were also affected. More than 2000 Nepalese-speaking people were served with notices by one of the students organisations. They have issued the notice in the local language. That notice says "From the Accord—that is the Assam Accord—with the Prime Minister we have been convinced that you are a foreigner and so you are not eligible to cast vote even in the elections of cooperative society". Sir, once this Bill is passed and enacted, cases of such harassment will increase manifold. I am not blaming the AGP or the Students there. But it is due to the lack of a clear-cut policy on the part of the Central Government that this harassment is increasing. This harassment has been increasing. The Government of India and the Hon. Minister also must be aware that in India, there are Nepalese who are equal citizens and they are proud of their country and motherland. There are other Nepalese also who have come to India under the Protection of Indo-Nepal Treaty, Article 7.

Here, I would like to request the Government to come out with clear cut policy to differentiate these people as to who are the Indian Nepalese and as to who are the people who have come from Nepal under this Indo-Nepal Treaty. This misunderstanding has already created a problem in Gorkhaland who are asking Gorkhaland as a separate entity in Darjeeling. *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, there should be a clear policy of the Central Government so that no genuine Indian citizen should be subjected to such harassment by such tribunals. In that case, that will be a grave injustice to the people not only injustice but that will be most humiliating to those people, who are proud to protect their motherland gallantly. No one can deny it. More than once, I suggest that utmost caution should be taken to avoid misgivings, and feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people in their own country.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri) : Sir, I oppose this Bill because we are the targets, we, the minorities in Assam are the targets of the Bill. In the name of Assam Accord, the minorities of Assam are harassed. Therefore, the minorities in Assam are not accepting any amendment or any law passed by the House because in the name of Assam Accord, there are so many people who are facing human problems. Illegally, lots of people have been deleted from the votors' list. They are unable to enlist their names in the votors' list even now. The Central Government and the State Government has not taken any action for the enlistment of their names in the votors' list. In the name of Assam Accord, near about one lakh people have become homeless and hearthless by way of eviction as encroachment by the suspected foreigners. Still, they are living under disguise. Neither State Government nor Central Government is taking any decision for their survival.

We are a minority people of Assam. Several times. we have met the Prime Minister. We have submitted several memoranda to the Prime Minister and to Shri Buta Singh about the prevailing situation in Assam. Some Hon. Members have stated that minorities have not been harassed by this Act,

But what happened in Assam ? One can go there and see.

In the name of border road and fencing, so many families have been evicted and no compensation has been paid. No alternative arrangement has been made for their re-settlement.

In the name of Assam Accord today we are discussing about the amendments to the Illegal Migrants (Determination of Tribunals) Act, 1987. I am saying about the untold miseries of the Bill because of the existing IMDT Act. What is the outcome of this amending Bill ? I have got something with me. I have got specific case. In the name of detection and deportation of Foreigners from Assam, while going to implement the 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7 and 5.8 clauses of Assam Accord, the Government of Assam has started harassing the Indian citizens. There are several instances. I am submitting a very few instances here.

In issuing the Foreigners notices and IMDT notices the valid documents like 1966 Voter lists or prior to it, citizens certificates, prior to 1966, NRC 1951, School certificates prior to 1966. Employment certificate-prior to 1966 etc., are not honoured in many cases. There are some verdict from the tribunal where the judges directed the party to summon the issuing officer to certificates to stand as the witness. In many cases the issuing officers issued the certificates 30 years back and some of them already left the world. How it is possible for the party to respond to such directions from the Tribunal Judges ?

There are many instances where the Enquiry Officers are not satisfied with only the documents prior to 1966. They press for the post-1966 documents also, the reason is best known to them. In most cases even after the Enquiry Officers being satisfied with all the valid documents people are served with the Foreigners Notices and IMDT notices, Notices once served, the people will have to attend the court now and then for months together leaving aside all their normal works.

For instance, I have got a list of about 40 persons who are harassed. Shri Ajit Kumar Paul, son of late Bagala Mohan Paul of Gobindapally, Hojai Town, P.S. Hojai, Dist. Nagaon was deported through Gopalganj Border on 3rd August, 1987, No IDMT notice was served against him or any formality was observed to establish Ajit Paul as a foreigner or entered Assam after 25th March 1971. Shri Ajit Paul who was born and brought up at Pikepara (West Bengal) was serving in 1st Battalion Nagaland Police from 29.7.70 to 24.8.79. As he was mentally imbalanced, now and then he was discharged from Nagaland Police on 24.8.79. From his discharge order it is very much clear that he was witnin the country prior to 25th March, 1971 and clause 5.8 is not applicable to him and he cannot be deported. There are many such cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have cited one, that is all. Please conclude.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID : There are many cases which I have submitted to Home Minister, the President of India and others. In this Bill, whatever is placed before the House is very seriously against the interests of the minorities. It will hamper the interests of the minorities and lakhs of people will be forcibly converted into foreigners.

Section 8A (1) enables any person living beyond the limits of the same police station to make an application to the Central Government for reference to a Tribunal. But it is hampering the interests of the minorities very much. (*Interruptions*)...

The power of the Central Government proposed to be given under section 8A is not limited by any geographical limit as in the case of private complaints i.e. area of a police station. It also does not provide for any application fee as in Section 8(3). This power of the Central Government is discriminatory. It introduces double standard in the Act. While in the case of private complaint geographical limitation so introduced in Section (8), no such limitation is provided in the case of Section 8A. This will encourage frivolous applications. Moreover the same person may be required to face two litigations simultaneously.

Section 12(2) of the proposed Bill speaks of referring the matter—it is very serious Sir—by the Chairman of the Appellate Tribunal to a Member of another Tribunal having jurisdiction under him and the opinion of that Member will determine the matter. This sort of reference to a place outside the jurisdiction and beyond the local limits of the Tribunal in which the alleged illegal migrant resides will introduce hardship for him to conduct such cases outside as most of these people are poor and cannot afford to go to a distant place and as such in case of differences by Members of the original Tribunal, the matter shall be referred to the Appellate Tribunal who shall finally decide the matter instead of referring the matter to a third Tribunal.

Section 20(2) is a very serious provision Sir. This amendment empowers a police officer not below the rank of a Superintendent of Police to bind certain persons. This provision will introduce large scale harassment to the minorities. The police will go to the villages, harass the people, give them threat of arrest, obtain land and will collect money against unnecessary threat of asrest and deportation which is being done very often new-a-days. (*Interruptions*) If the Bill is passed then the minorities of Assam will not accept it and there will be another Palestine as Sri Lanka in Assam. (*Interruptions*). So, I oppose it and in protest I walk out from the House.

14.35 hrs.

(*Shri Abdul Hamid then left the House*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not often that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Dinesh Goswami disagree.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is your achievement.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I wish to point out that I was left with the feeling that many speakers were addressing themselves to particular narrow constituencies. Perhaps it is necessary for them to take that position but I would like them to look at the problem from a national point of view. Mr. Somnath Chaiterjee, for example, spoke about commitment to the nation. I believe that the Assam accord is a commitment made to the whole nation. I was just going through the debates when the 1983 Bill was enacted and I found to my pleasant surprise that Mr. Chatterjee among other speakers categorically stated that he stood by the commitment that those who came into Assam after 24th March, 1971 would be foreigners, would be illegal immigrants and would have to be required to leave the country. That is the commitment which we are trying to implement. To that commitment, with great respect, it is not relevant to quote Pandit Nehru or Sardar Patel said in 1947 or 1950. In 1947 and 1950 no-one could have anticipated that Pakistan will break-up No one could have anticipated that Bangladesh would be free nation and no one could have anticipated that lakhs and millions of people would migrate from Bangladesh into India and into Assam in particular.

Sir, when the 1983 Bill was enacted with the hope that it will heal the wounds of the Assam people and bring peace to Assam. Unfortunately that did not happen. The agitation continued. It was left to Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, seven months after the Government was formed. In fact, I remember the day quite vividly when he ran up the steps of Red Fort and unfurled the national flag and announced that in the early hours of 15th August, 1985 Government of India have been able to reach an agreement with the representatives of the Assam people. That accord has to be implemented. That accord is the promise. That accord is the commitment. Clause 4 of the accord says and I quote :

> "Keeping all the aspects of the problem including Constitutional and legal provisions, International agreements, national commitments and humanitarian considerations it has been decided to proceed as follows."

Clause 5.3 of the Accord reads like this and I quote.

> "Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.1966 inclusive and upto the 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1951 . . . . .

and the Foreigners Tribunal Order, 1964."

In paragraph 5.8, the Accord said and I quote :

> "Foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971, shall continue to be detected, deleted and expelled in accordance with law. Immediate and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners."

Government did not relent from its position that the cut-off date shall be 24th of March 1971.

We must pay a tribute to Mrs. Gandhi who stood firm by this principle. No amount of agitation, no amount of threats, no amount of protests made her yield from this principle that the cut-off date shall be only the 24th of March 1971. I must congratulate AASU and the leaders of AASU who eventually saw reason and accepted 24th of March 1971 as the date for the expulsion of foreigners. However, the leaders of Assam represented and this is recorded in the agreement in paragraph 5.9 :

> "The Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the AASU, AAGSP regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983."

This was entered into on 15th August 1985. We are now on the 29th March 1988. It has taken over two years of patient negotiations to arrive at some consensus. Implementing an accord is not a matter of issuing orders. It is a matter of perception. It is a matter of creating the right environment. The Government of Assam, AASU and other organisations in Assam represented to the Government that there are practical difficulties in implementing the accord, there are practical difficulties in expelling those who are admittedly illegal immigrants as determined by the tribunal and, therefore, we should look into the matter.

On some principles, we have stood extremely firm. We have not relented, Mr. Goswami himself said that there was hard bargaining. In fact, many meetings were held between the Chief Minister of Assam and the Prime Minister of India. It was very hard bargaining. But we stood firm and said, we will not yield on certain matters because these are matters where if we yield, we will be opening a Pandora's box. We will be committing a breach of faith. However, on matters which are not material, on matters which we think if we make some concessions, ths perceptions of the people of Assam will change, on matters where we were satisfied that there were genuine difficulties, we have agreed and we have brought forward this Amendment Bill.

This Bill does nothing more than take care of certain practical administrative matters. For example, it is asked : Why should you reduce the strength of a tribunal from three members to two members ? Sir, what is the magic of three ? Why should it be three ? Why should it not be five ? The point is all litigation in this country is, by and large, decided by a single judge or a single member of a tribunal. On appeal, it normally goes to the High Court where also It is heard only by a single judge. Ocassionally, a division bench is constituted. It is rarely that a case is heard by three members either of a tribunal or of a court.

What has been our experience has been that we required 40 judges from outside to man 20 tribunals at the rate of two outside judges per tribunal. Despite strenuous efforts, we were able to find only 16 or 17 judges who were willing to go to Assam to serve on these tribunals. How we solved this problem was, we appointed the same judge to be a member of more than one tribunal which is hardly a satisfactory way of resolving the problem. Subsequently, many of those judges desired to leave Assam. I pointed ont in this House earlier against the protests of Shri Goswami that Government of Assam did not do all it could have

done to persuade the judges to remian in Assam and complete the work. The net result was the number of Tribunals was reduced from 20 to 4. Today we have reached an agreement that these Tribunals will be manned by two judges, one from outside Assam and one from inside Assam and they will dispose of these cases quickly. The Government of Assam has also made a promise o us that they will increase the number of Tribunals from 4 to 18 at the rate of one Tribunal per district. If there is a difference of opinion which could happen in a rare case, the case will go before a third member to be nominated by the Chairman of the Appellate Tribunal. Similarly, on an appeal, the case will be heard by two members of the Tribunal and in a rare case of a difference, it will be resolved in a High Court as it is resolved in many other Tribunals today, by referring the matter to a third judge. I do not think that any grave damage is done to the basic principles of this Act by reducing the number of judges from three to two, both in the Tribunal as well as in the Appellate Tribunal.

We have changed the area from which complaints can come The point was why did we change from 3 kms. to the same police station area. We found that both under Section 8(1 and Section 8(2) of the parent Act, the inquiry has to be made by the police officers who will belong to a police station Under Section 8(1), the Government can make a reference suo moto to the Tribunal. Under Section 8(2), a person can apply to the Tribunal against another person who is described as an illegal migrant. In either case, the principal Act requires an inquiry to be made, and a report to be submitted to the Tribunal, And after that, the Tribunal may either reject the application summarily or may proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with Section 9 or 10, etc. and deliver a verdict. Therefore, whether it is under Section 8(1) or under Section 8(2), the inquiry has lo be conducted by the local police authorities who will submit a report. Once this position is conceded, there is no problem in coming to the conclusion that we can expand or in some cases restrict the jurisdiction, the area within which a complainant can make a complaint to the police station area. Now, the police station area can be a large area as in a rural area. It can be smaller as in an urban area. It is not as though every police station will have a radius of 3 kms. It depends upon the density of the population. But looking into the actuality or the reality on the ground, since inquiries have to be made by the police authorities who belong to a police station, we have accepted the principle that the complainant can reside, the complaint can arise from a person residing within the same police station as a respondant to an application. Therefore, by amending the 3 kms. radius principle to the principle of a police station area, no damage has been done to the structure of the Act.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The issue was not about the capacity of the jurisdiction of the police officer. It was about the personal knowledge of the complainant.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The personal knowledge of the complainant is not really a material factor ..... (*Interruptions*) .... When you have asked a quesrion, please have the courtesy to wait for the answer. My dear friends are not reading the Act and the various provisions of the Act. On a complaint being made by a person. it is not as though. immediately an inquiry is ordered. Kindly see the provisions. Read Section 11, It reads :

> "On receipt of an application under Sub-section (2) of Section 8, the Tribunal shall issue a notice, accompanied by a copy of the application, to the prescribed authority calling upon it to furnish, after making such inquiry as that authority may deem fit a report to the Tribunal with regard to the avertments made in the application."

The respondant is not in the picture at that stage. A report is called for from the prescribed authority and the prescribed authority is the police authority and the local revenue authorities. Then, under Sub-section 2 of Section 11, it is provided as follows :

> "If, on a consideration of the report made by the prescribed authority, the Tribunal is satisfied that -

(a) the person named in the application is not an illegal migrant or that the application is frivolous or vexatious, or has not been made in good faith, the Tribunal shall, after giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard; reject the application;

This provision still remains If the Tribunal is satisfied on a report given by the authority that the complainant had no personal knowledge and the complainant did not make this application in good faith, this is a frivolous complaint or it is a fictitious complaint, or that the respondent is not an illegal migrant, it shall reject the application summarily. In fact, the respondent would never appear before the Tribunal. He would not even know about his application if it is rejected summarily But it is only in clause (b) that it is provided :

> "If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person named in the application is an illegal migrant. . . ."

It is after considering the report.

> ". . . . the Tribunal shall issue a notice accompanied by a copy of the application to the person named in the application calling upon him to make within 30 days of the receipt of the notice such representation with regard to the averments made in the application and to produce such evidence as he may think fit in support of his defence."

The enquiry is a two-stage enquiry. At the first stage, there is a screening done through a prescribed authority.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Police will make the enquiry. Police will not make a subjective report . . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM ; I would assume that the police in other parts of the country are as good or as bad as the police in West Bengal . . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why do you bring in West Bengal ? Why can't you answer my question ? . . . . (*Interruptions*). Shri Chidambaram is trying to show that the earlier Bill was wrong.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, we are not changing the section. You are not reading the provisions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Only you are reading the provisions and others are all ignorant.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is because I did not hear you read it. I am reading Section 11 which has not been touched at all. The two-stage enquiry still continues. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why was three kms included earlier ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is no magic in 3 kms, there is no magic in 8 kms, there is no magic in a police station area . . . . (*Interruptions*). There is no logic either. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It has become a habit with them. They will not hear, they will not listen . (*Interruptions*). You are disparaging the police of Assam and Shri Goswami should have protested. On his behalf, I am protesting. You cannot disparage the police of Assam, you cannot disparage the revenue authorities of Assam — (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have tried to give an impression that until the report comes in, the person against whom the complaint is made is not affected. The police has to make an enquiry with regard to that person.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is the Section in the 1983 Act. That has not been affected.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : As Shri Shahabuddin has just now rightly said, the informant was expected to know personally of the case.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Whether it is 3 kms, eight kms, or it is the police station area, the enquiry has to be conducted only by the revenue and police authorities within the jurisdiction. Whether you call it 3 kms (*Interruptions*).

You must allow me to speak.. (*Interruptions*). You are in the habit of never allowing anybody else to speak. I heard you patiently. I did not interrupt you. I could have interrupted you.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is no great magic in a particular geographical area, because the enquiry would still have to be conducted by the prescribed authority and the prescribed authority is an authority prescribed under the rules. It may be a revenue authority, it may be a police authority. The enquiry will still be conducted. When the complaint comes from 3 kms, 4 kms, or 7 kms, it is the authority which is going to hold the enquiry and that position remains unchanged.. (*Interruptions*)

It is difficult to convince people who are addressing peculiarly narrow constituencies. One has to look at the people of Assam, their perceptions, aspirations and one has also to look to at problems in the light of the Assam Accord. We solemnly agreed in Clause 5.9 that we would look into the practical difficulties and we are looking into the practical difficulties There is no grave danger or damage, as has been suggested, done to the structure of the Act by making the area, as police station area, rather than 3 Km.

Then, Sir, the criticism was levelled against taking away the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court. Here again I am not able to understand this criticism. It is not in dispute that under Article 226 and Article 227 the High Court has got ample jurisdiction to interfere with the tribunal orders It has got jurisdiction of superintendence and control. In fact, the jurisdiction is constitutional, plenary and wider than the revisional power provided in the Act. It was pointed out to us that the revisional power should be taken away. Now, we extracted a commitment from the Assam Government that they will at no time, take an objection that the High Court does not have. Jurisdiction. In fact, they have agreed with us that the High Court has jurisdiction to revise orders of the Appellate Tribunals. The High Courts have jurisdiction to supervise and control the tribunals and once this position is made very clear, there is no purpose in having a totally superfluous provision in the Act.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is giving the voice of the Government of India.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes, I am speaking for the Government of India, certainly not for your party.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, I would like to know whether under Articles 226 and 227, the High Court can correct an order on the ground of material irregularity.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not going to cross swords with my learned friend on law here because this is not a court of law. High Courts have corrected orders, issued writs of certiorari on the ground that there are material irregularities, or material illegalities or that the orders are perverse. I am not going to enter into an argument on law. If he thinks the provision is illegal, he knows where to go and fight the provision The point is the jurisdiction under Article 226 and 227 has been expanded. For the last 12 years, the Supreme Courts and High Courts have expanded their jurisdictions under Article 226 and 227. In fact, Sir, I am aghast at the suggestion that 226 and 227 are less wide than the provisions of this Act. According to me this proposition has to be stated to be rejected.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have not said it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Finally, the criticism was levelled against the new Clause 13 and Clause 14, by which certain powers are given to the

Police authorities. I would like to dispel all misapprehensions in that behalf. Mr. Soz, I believe, must have read the provisions carefully but he may have missed the point. Clause 13 applies only if an order of expulsion has been made by the Tribunal. In such a case it is the duty of the executive to ensure that the illegal migrant is removed from the country, removed from the State, and it is only in such cases that the power of arrest has been conferred upon the superintendent of the police. Under Clause 14, which introduce Section 21 A... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes, I will answer it. Clause 13 adds sub-section 2 to Section 20. You must kindly read the existing sub-section 1 of Section 20. Sub-section 1 of Section 20 provides for a situation where a person has been determined by the tribunal or as the case may be, by the Appellate tribunal to be an illegal migrant, the Central Government shall by orders served on such person direct such person to remove himself from India within such time and by such route as may be specified in the order and may give such directions in regard to his removal from India as it may be considered necessary or expedient. It is only in such a case, after he has been declared as an illegal immigrant and after orders have been made that he should be removed from India, if the person does not remove himself from India then the power is now conferred upon the Superintendent of Police to arrest him and to ensure that the order is complied with. It is not in a case where the matter is pending before the tribunal. In case the matter is pending before the tribunal it is dealt with under Clause 14 which has introduced new Section 21 A and kindly see that Section Mr. Soz.

15 00 hrs.

There it says :

> "if he is satisfied that the circumstances so require and for reasons to be recorded in writing, to direct any person against whom a reference or an application has been made under this Act to enter into a bond..."

Where a matter is pending, he has to record his reasons and where a final order has been pronounced by a tribunal or an appellate tribunal, then he shall arrest the person and ensure that he is removed from the country.

I cannot see what objection can be taken to these provisions. These provisions have been made in order to implement the Accord. If we are serious about the Assam Accord, if we are serious about the cut off date of 25 March 1971, and if we are serious about expelling people who have been pronounced as illegal migrants, then I think these provisions are absolutely necessary. (*Interruptions*)

These are the major changes which have been brought about by this Act I would submit that this amending Bill is intended to remove misapprehensions in the minds of people and to meet the perceptions and aspirations of the people of Assam.

However Sir, before I conclude, I wish to add a word of caution. We held, during our discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam and other representatives of Assam, impressed upon them that they should not give room for any kind of executive abuse. There have been instances which have been brought to our notice of executive authorities abusing the provisions of law. It is not confined to this law; it is not confined to Assam. Executive abuse is something which is prevalent throughout the country and it arises under various laws. But I believe and I accept the words of Shri Goswami and others who spoke that they will impress upon their Government that while implementing this Act as amended, they would not give room for any kind of harassment or any kind of oppression of the minority community I am happy that many members have spoken up and said that the Act and the Assam Accord and this whole exercise are not directed against the minorities. This Act is not directed against anyone belonging to any faith. It is directed against persons who have come into Assam after 25th March 1971 and who are, therefore, illegal migrants.

Upto January 1988, under the IMDT Act, 9321 references were made, out of

which 514 references have been disposed of and 639 persons have been pronounced as illegal migrants. There are 8807 cases pending before the Tribunals. Out of the 639 persons pronounced as illegal immigrants, 140 have been expelled. Now, I am not pronouncing any value judgment whether this is good or bad. From one point of view, this may be good and from another point of view, this may be bad. But the point is, in all these matters, it is wise to hasten slowly. What is important is that persons should not be expelled without fair and just procedure. Even if procedures are slightly dilatory, I would appeal to the Government of Assam to ensure that justice and fairness are not jeopardised in the process of identifying or expelling illegal migrants. It is not a game of numbers. There is no satisfaction in saying that we have expelled ten thousand people or twenty thousand people. Even if it takes a little longer, I think the Assam Government must—as they promised and assured us during the course of our discussions—ensure that every person against whom a reference has been made, gets a fair inquiry and a just inquiry and he is allowed due process of law It does not matter if it takes a little longer. But we must ensure that nobody is left with a feeling that he has not been given a fair trial

As regards people who came between 1.1.1966 and 29.3.1971, while the number of inquiries initiated was 3,85,103, the number of cases actually referred to the Foreigners' Tribunals was only 21,501 out of which 2854 were declared as persons falling within the category of 'persons who came between 1966 and 1971'. These people will enjoy all the rights except the right of vote for a period of ten years. Here again, I would urge upon the Government of Assam, rather I would appeal to the Government of Assam through this House to hasten slowly in these matters. These are people who will live with us and they will get citizenship after ten years. So, far people who came between 1966 and 1971, we must ensure that there is no harassment and no oppression and we must see that no inconvenience is caused to this stream of people. They will live with us, they will be our brothers and sisters and they will vote with us ten years from today.

With this appeal, let me commend this amending Bill to this House and request this House to adopt this amending Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Yes, I want to speak on the Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already spoken.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have moved my Amendments. I have not spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The speeches are already over. Members have already spoken.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I only moved my Amendments at that time. I want to speak on my Amendments now. I should be allowed to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now. This is not the practice. You should have spoken then

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I was not asked to speak. I have not spoken. I was only asked to move my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you are asked to move, you have to move as well as to speak.

SHRI BASUDEA ACHARIA : It was not known to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can't help it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I was only asked to move my Amendments. I only moved my Amendments. I wanted to speak on my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, you kindly allow me to speak. I want to speak on my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak when the Clauses are taken into consideration and not now.

I put Amendment numbers 24 and 25 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 24 and 25 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That the Bill to amend the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

**Clause 2**

(*Amendment of section* 5)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move :

"Page 1, *line* 6,—

*after* "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)."
*insert* "in sub-section (2) after the words "State" the words 'after consultation with Chief Justice of India", shall be inserted and' (3)

"Page 1, line 7,—

for "two" *substitute* "five" (4)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 7,—

after "two members" *insert*—
"both of whom shall be from outside Assam" (32)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 7,—

after "two members" *insert*—
"appointed by the Central Government in concurrence with the Chief Justice of India and both of whom shall be from outside Assam." (41)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 7,—

for "two members" *substitute*—
"five members who shall be from outside Assam" (54)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 7,—

after "two members" *insert*—
"appointed by the Central Government with the concurrence of Chief Justice of India." (66)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, under Clause 2,

I have given my Amendment which is as follows :

"after the words 'State" the words "after consultation with Chief Justice of India", shall be inserted."

So I would say that after the consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Members of the Tribunal should be appointed. The Amendment here is that the State Government will take steps to appoint the Members of the Tribunal. I think that it would be proper if the Members whose qualifications will be equivalent to District Judge will be appointed by the Chief Justice of India. I think, this will be proper and this way, you can earn confidence of the people. In the present Act, three Members are there in the Tribunal. So, the argument advanced by Shri Chidambaram is that it may be one or two or three. Then why in the present Act, the number is three ? Why do you want to change it, or to reduce the number; what is the ground ? Why do you want to reduce the number to two, from three ? (*Interruptions*) The Minister has not stated that the reason is the shortage of Judges. (*Interruptions*) So, my amendment is that from two, the number of members of the tribunal should be raised to five.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I Will just clarify. I am not convinced by what the hon. Minister has said, that the number is not sacred. About the number three, there is a point. Three is an odd number. Therefore, it can be a one-stage, rather than a two-stage decision. All the same, the point has been conceded that some of these members of the tribunal must be from outside. That is why I have suggested that in view of the special situation prevailing in Assam, if the number is sought to be reduced to two, because the requisite number of members are not available in the market, in that case they should be brought in from outside. They should not be from within Assam.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I would like to reiterate that the number should remain at three. What is this Government saying that in the whole of India, we cannot find out 40 Judges from outside Assam ? What kind of managers are they, that from the whole of India they cannot find out the requisite number ? But even if you want to take two, both should be from outside Assam; and they must be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India. This will ensure full confidence in the machinery, and will also provide for the smooth functioning of the tribunal.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I want that the members should be free from prejudice, whether linguistic or religious. So, I have said that the Judges should be more. Five members should be there, from outside Assam. I think there should not be any scarcity of Judges. There is so much of unemployment. So, you recruit them.

*PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I wanted to* suggest only one thing, viz. that Government of India should appoint these Judges in consultation with, with the concurrence of, the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am sorry. (*Interruptions*) I have already said that the tribunal shall consist of members who are qualified to be appointed as District Judge or as an Additional District Judge; we cannot just pick up any lawyer and appoint him here. He has to be qualified to be a District Judge or an Additional District Judge. We have had difficulties in finding adequate number of Additional District Judges and District Judges outside Assam, to go to Assam. (*Interruptions*) We, therefore, think that 18 or 20 tribunals can be manned by two Judges each, one of whom will be from outside Assam, and the other from inside Assam.

I am sorry, Sir, I cannot accept these amendments. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; not allowed. It will not go on record. (*Interruptions*)**

I now put all the amendments to Clause 2 together to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 3, 4, 32, 41, 54 and 66 were put and negatived.*

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

**Clause 2 was added to the Bill.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to Clause 3.

The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

**Clause 3 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 4 (Amendement of Section 8)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move

Page 2, lines 5 to 7,—

*for* "within the jurisdiction of the same police station wherein the applicant has his place of residence"
*substitute* "at a place within two kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant." (5)

**Not recorded.

Page 2, line 11,—

*for* "the jurisdiction of the same police station"
*substitue* "two kilometers of the area" 6

Page 2, line 12,—

"*for* "ten"
*substitute* "fifty" (7)

Page 2, line 16,—

*after* "sub-section (*)" *insert*" and every application under sub-section (2)" 8

Page 2,—

Omit lines 20 to 28. (9)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 6,—

*for* "police station"
*substitute* "police outpost" (33)

Page 2, line 11,—

*for* "police station"
*substitute* "police outpost" (34)

Page 2, line 20,—

*after* "no"
*insert* "fixed or permanent" (36)

Page 2, line 27,—

*after* "his"
*insert* "fixed or permanent" (37)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 12,—

*for* "ten"
*substitute* "seventy-five" (42)

Page 2,—

*omit* line to 7·1 (44)

Page 2,—

*after* line 28, *insert*
"(6) Every reference under sub-section (1) or section 8A shall be accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of such facts, proof and evidence on basis of which the reference has been made. (52)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 5 to 7,—

*for* "within the jurisdiction of the same police station wherein the applicant has his place of residence"
*substitue* "at a place within two kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant or within jurisdiction of the same gram panchayat or Revenue Village-Mowza of the place of residence of the applicant" (55)

Page 2, line 11,—

*for* "the jurisdiction of the same police station"

*substitute* "two kilometres of the area or the jurisdiction of the same gram panchayat or the jurisdiction of the same Revenue Village Mowza" (56)

Page 2,—

*omit* lines 20 to 28.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 12,—

*for* "ten"
*substitute* "thirty" (67)

Page 2, line 20,—

*after* "no"
*insert* "permanent or temporary" (68)

Page 2, line 27,—

*after* "his"
*insert* "permanent or temporary" (69)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On Clause 4 I have given several amendments—5,6,7,8 and 9—but I want to speak only on two of them, that is amendment no. 5. With all the articulation of the Hon. Minister who replied and although he has jettisoned and denigraded his senior colleague, who was the Home Minister earlier, when he moved that Bill, I have not been able to understand the reasons for removing this 6 km boundary which was very consciously incorporated under the previous law; and Mr. P.C Sethi—I read out that—he always ignores inconvenient things; naturally, he is learning very fast. There was a conscious inclusion of this and Mr. P C. Sethi justified that without this there will be misery caused to the people who are intended to be proceeded against. Now, the very basis was the personal knowledge of a complainant and to avoid harassing baseless, vindictive complaint. It is no good saying, well, why are you bothered because it is the police report which will really initiate the proceedings against that person. This is the difficulty. When this government relies only on police and the police raj is sought to be set up, they lose balance of proper perspective in this matter. Why then it is a police station area ? Why can't it be the whole district, the whole State because everything depends on the police report. Then why you restricting to a police station ? Therefore, we say that something which was very consciously incorporated in the law as containing a minimum safeguard is being taken away, because, according to the present Minister, the police report will be there. Why do you bother ? I submit there is no rationale, no basis has been given for the changes that are made except the government has come to an arrangement with the Chief Minister of Assam. You say that Don't try to justify it. Now, the next amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Railway station is better than the Police Station.

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the next amendment which I wish to stress on is Amendments No. 8 and 9. Would you kindly look at it ? Otherwise you will not appreciate the mischief. What happened ? The Hon. Minister stressed on that, it will be residence within the Police Station. Now, there are two types of proceedings contemplated. One is *sou motu* reference to the tribunal by the Central Government. The other is on the basis to be initiated on an application to be made by a complainant. There is a departure. Now the difference is being made between the location of the territorial jurisdiction with regard to these two types of proceedings. When a reference is made to the Tribunal by the Government, then it shall be made to the Tribunal within the territorial limits of whose jurisdiction the place of residence of the person named in such refernnce is at the time of making such reference, situated. Kindly note the word "residence is situated within the territorial limits of that tribunal". Now see the difference that is being made, in respect of 8 (2) proceedings.

Kindly see sub-section (5).

'Every application under sub-section (2)"—namely the comp'aint may be filed without there being a reference—

"shall be made to the Tribunal within the territorial limits of whose jurisdiction the person named in such application is found or, as the case may be, has his place of residence ....."

Supposing one person from one district goes to another district, for two days, three days, even one day, then on that day if a complaint is made—it may be mady to the Tribunal having jurisdiction in the place where he may be fortuitously found—now why this distinction between 8(1) proceedings and 8(2) proceedings. In one case it has to be residence. In another case, residence plus fortuitous finding of that person. Therefore, if one has gone to a friend of his, or a relative of his, for two days, three days, then in that place a complaint may be made by a man and before the tribunal of that place, that is far away from his home. What is the logic behind it ? What is the principle of justice behind this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shahabuddin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you should allow the last sentence. You are finishing these people. You are presiding over that, unfortunately. You should leave the Chair now and give it to somebody else, because you bear my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have spoken about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am saying with all the solemnity, why we have moved this amendment, that you bring in within this jurisdiction both 8(1) and 8(2) proceedings, and do not create this distinction, which may create havoc and it will create havoc because of frivolent and motivated complaints. So, I am strictly moving this amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Chairman, the laborious explanation by the Hon. Minister has not convinced me of the need for reducing the distance limit from three kilometres to what is stated now. He has been taking of the magic of numbers. I am talking of the logic of number. And the Minister's explanation harps on a different point altogether and does not really take into account the point being made by all of us, that when you are vesting an authority in a private individual, you do it only because he has personal knowledge He cannot possibly have personal knowledge, of all the people within a large area And that is why you reduce it from a State to the district and finally you reduce it to just a circle of a certain numb r of kilometres radius. Now you have sought to enlarge it to a Police Station. My amendment is that at least within a Police Station there are a number of Police Posts. So reduce at least to the manageable area of a police post.

That is my first amendment.

My second amendment is on the question of the fee that is payable. A fee was levied, as the Hon. Minister himself admitted, in order to reduce the possibility of frivolous or infructuous objections. Now by reducing the fee from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 10/-, you are infact increasing, it in the same proportion, the number of cases of frivolous applications that might be made. In fact Sir, during this period since the Bill was enacted, the value of the rupee has gone down. There is a good case for upgrading the fee. There is no case at all for reducing the fee.

Sir, my third point was – again the Hon. Minister has made my task much easier... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please leave it. Mr. Chatterjee has already spoken about it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : There may be certain number of itinerant labour who might be travelling from place to place, but a lot of people who are in the clectoral rolls, (I know, they have used the electoral rolls and they shall use it for filing objections) have a fixed abode. Therefore, atleast there should be a reference to a permanant or fixed place of residence, because that will reduce the possibility of mischief That is the amendment that I have proposed.

Finally, I am afraid that the police may not find it difficult even to arrest or detain persons some where and take him to another place, another District or another jurisdiction and then lay the charge against him in that jurisdiction. This has happened in our country and I am sure this can happen in Assam also. Therefore, that possibility also need to be looked into before we enact this amendment That is why, I have suggested that there may be a reference to a fixed place of residence, where alone the tribunal shall be competent to look into the case.

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman Sir, this stipulation regarding 3 KMs of area from which a complaint can be lodged against so-called illegal migrant is a very important feature of the principal Act. The figure of 3 Kms was very consciously chosen and I may quote here what the then Home Minister Shri P C. Sethi has said on 15th Dec. 1983-Column 388.

> "The Government has struck a balance by providing this limit of 3 Kms between two extreme views—one view suggesting that there should be no restriction at all, and the other view suggesting a restriction . "

Therefore, a balance which is being maintained, is being destroyed today. I say that this balance was maintained in order to see that there are no frivolous malicious comp'aints. Sir, sufficient unto the day is the evil hereof Let us therefore not add to the miseries of the people. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to see that this balance is not upset.

The question about the fee is also there. Now, the fee is reduced to ten rupees. The question involved is the citizenship of a person and it is being so callously treated that any person coming from such a wide area by paying just Rupees ten can challenge the citizenship. Then we know, who will be paying this money Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that in the interest of justice, proper balance is maintained.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Chairman Sir, the police station area is a vast area. Of course, it is true in urban areas, it may two square kilometres or four square kilometres. But in rural areas, it is more than one hundred square kilometres. So, it is very difficult to know a person personally. If police station is there, then it will be helpful for the fictitious and frivolous cases. Therefore it should be struck down. I have gone through the speech of Hon. Minister. He has said that 3 kms is not proper because of the fact that it is sometimes confusing. If it is so, then I have made my amendment properly that let it be a gram panchayat area or revenue village panchayat. which is very much accurate as much as the police station is accurate It has got a border. So, I think, at this moment, the Hon Minister will accept my amendments.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I had made three amendments but I will speak only on one. It is for the consideration of the Hon. Minister, who is a very capable barrister, that this sub-clause (2) of section 8 in my opinion, is redundant and should be deleted, because why should an individual citizen have the right to go with a complaint. He should have no right because the Government of India or the State Government can take notice of the illegal migrants existing at any point of time in Assam. So, why is it necessary that you ask individual members of the society to come forward with complaints ? And now you say that you have straitened the law. I beg to differ with you because that individual member hitherto had to pay Rs 25 and now you want him to pay Rs. 10/-, which Mr. Banatwalla says, is very cheap because somebody else's citizenship is at stake So I have said that instead of Rs. 25 it should be Rs. 30. I wanted to say Rs. 100. This is how I reacted to this Provision. Therefore, I would just request the Hon. Minister to convince me on the existence of sub-clause 2 of section 8. They should all together go.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am sorry, I cannot accept any of these amendments. I only want to clarify the point which Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has raised.

In the principal Act, a suo motu reference can be made under section 8(1) and the Tribunal to which you shall make that application was set out in section 8(1). The two sub-sections which are relevant are section 8(3) and old section 8(4). Now 8(4) has been replaced by 8(5) for an application under section 8(2). But section 8(5) is to be read after section (3). If you read section 8(3) and 8 5) together you will find why we are using the words 'found' and 'residence'. It is a matter of drafting. Kindly read section 8(3) which is not touched. 8(3) has been amended only to replace 3 kms by police station area and the rest of it remains untouched. I am reading 8(3) :

> "Every application made under sub-section (2) shall be made in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be accompanied by affidavits sworn by not less than two persons residing (now it is police station area) in which the person referred to in the application is found, or residing, corroborating the averments made in the application..."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That 'found' is for the person who makes the affidavit ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : 'Found' is for the person against whom the complaint has been made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then he has to attend the hearing before the Tribunal...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : First he said that 'found' is for the complainant. When I told him that 'found' is not for the complainant but the respondant, he accepts that.

Now, there is a new section 8(5). It reads like this. After you read section 8(3), the new section 8(5) reads thus : "Every application under sub-section (2) shall be made to the Tribunal within the territorial limits of whose jurisdiction the person named in such application is found or, as the case may be, has his place of residence, at the time of making such application." It follows logically from the language of sub-section (3) of section 8. In sub-section (3) of section 8, the words used are 'found or residing', and here again in sub-section (5), it says 'found or, as the case may be, residing'. Both are consistent with each other.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments moved to clause 4 of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, lines 5 to 7,—

for "within the jurisdiction of the same police station wherein the applicant has his place of residence"

substitute "at a place within two kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant" (5)

Page 2, line 11,—

for "the jurisdiction of the same police station"
substitute "two kilometres of the area" (6)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "ten" substitute "fifty" (7)

Page 2, line 16,—

after sub-section (1)
*insert* "and every application under sub-section (2)". (8)

Page 2,—

*omit* lines 20 to 28. (9)

Page 2, line 6,—

for "police station" substitute "police outpost" (33)

Page 2, line 11,—

for "police station" substitute "police outpost" (34)

Page 2, line 20,—

after "no" insert "fixed or permanent" (36)

Page 2, line 27,—

after "his" insert "fixed or permanent" (37)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "ten" substitute "seventy-five" (42)

Page 2,—

*omit* line 1 to 7. (44)

Page 2,—

after line 28, iasert—

"(6) Every reference under sub-section (1) or section 8A, shall be accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of such facts, proof and evidence on basis of which the reference has been made" (52)

Pag 2, lines 5 to 7,—

for "within the jurisdiction of the same police station wherein the applicant has his place of residence,'
substitute "at a place within two kilometres from the place of residence, of the applicant or within jurisdiction of the same gram panchayat or Revenue Village-Mowza of the place of residence of the applicant" (53)

Page 2, line 11,—

for "the jurisdiction of the same police station"
substitute "kilometres of the area or the jurisdiction of the same gram panchayat or the jurisdiction of the same Revenue Village-Mowza" (56)

Page 2,—

*omit* lines 20 to 28. (58)

Page 2, line 12,—

for "ten" substitute "thirty" (67)

Page 2, line 20,—

after "no" insert "permanent or temporary" (68)

Page 2, line 11,—

after "his" insert "permanent or temporary" (69)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 7] [15.41 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basu, Shri Anil
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna
Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Tiraky, Shri Piyus

NOES

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ataur Rahman, Shri
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhumij, Shri Haren
Birbal, Shri
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Das, Shri R. P.
Dennis, Shri N.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Gupeshwar, Shri
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Keyur, Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Madan
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Puran Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri M. Raghmua
Saikia, Shri M. R.
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Bholanath
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Soren, Shri Haribar



Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Tigga, Shri Simon
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes : 019

Noes : 106

*The motion was negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 4 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 6 (Insection of New Section 8A)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

Page 2 and 3, lines 43 and 1 and 2 respectively—

*for* "the jurisdiction of the same revenue sub-division in which the applicant resides"

*substitute* "two kilometres of the area in which the person referred to in the application is found or residing". (10)

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*The following members also recorded their votes :—

*AYES* : Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri S.M. Guraddi

*NOES* : Shri Parag Chaliha

Page 3, line 5,—

*for* "ten" *substitute* "two" (11)

Page 3, line 6,—

*for* "ten" *substitute* "two" (12)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 1,—

*for* "revenue sub-division" *substitute*— "Gram Panchayat or Revenue Village" (38)

Page 3, line 11,—

*after* "no" *insert* "fixed or permanent (39)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

*after* line 40. *insert*—

"Provided that no such application shall be entertained by the Central Government unless the person in relation to whom the application is made, resides, at a place within three kilometres from the place of residence of the applicant." (46)

Page 2, line 43,—

*for* "a declaration by another person" *substitute*—
"affidavits sworn by not less than two persons" (47)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 43,—

*for* : "another person" *substitute* "two persons" (59)

Page 3, line 1,—

*for* "reveuue sub-division" *substitute* "gram panchayat of Revenue Village-Mowza" (60)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 11,—

*after* "no" *insert* "permanent or temporary" ( 0)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put all the amendments to clauses 5 together to the vote of the house.

*Amendments Nos. 10 to 12, 38, 39, 46, 47, 59, 60 and 70 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put clause 5 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

' The clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 5 was added to the Bill.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no amendment to clause 6 : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Biil."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 6 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 7 (Amendment of section 12)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*omit* lines 23 to 33. (13)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 22.—

*add* at the end,—

'and after the existing proviso the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 or the foregoing provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force, in deciding the question in a reference under sub-section (1) of section 8 or section 8A or an application under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Act, the onus of proving whether a person is or is not an illegal migrant, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act. 1946." (27)

Sir, this amendment relates to the point on which we had the hardest of bargaining and neither Mr. Chidambaram could convince me nor I could convince him. My amendment is that on the question of burden of proof, the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act should have the same provisions as is prevalent in the Foreigners, Act. Today the situation is that if a person is arrested in Nagaland, Meghalaya and West Bengal or in other parts of the country, the burden will be upon him to whom the notice is given to prove that he is not a foreigner.

If a notice goes under the Foreigners' Act, where a person is alleged that he is a foreigner, in all other parts of the country, except Assam, the burden would be upon him to prove that he is not a foreigner. But in Assam, the burden would be upon the person who alleges. Secondly, if the complaint relates to a period prior to 24th March, 1971, that being a case which is covered by the Foreigners' Act, the burden would be upon the persons concerned against whom notices are given. If it is after that period, the burden would be upon the applicant. I feel, it is discriminatory. There should be one law—whether you decide to put the burden on the applicant or the person against whom the allegation is made. There should be one law in the country. We are opposed to this discriminatory treatment. Therefore, my amendment only restores back the position of the Foreigners' Act.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am Sorry, I am not accepting this amendment. We have made it very clear that this is a special situation in Assam, for people who came after 25th March, 1971. People who came in between 1966 and 1971, are governed by the Foreigners' Act. People who came after 25th March, 1971 are governed by the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, Section 12 of this Act is a wholesome provision. We have explained it to the leaders of Assam. As early as 1920, in the Privy Council, the proposition was laid down : "That when the entire evidence of both sides is before the court, the debate as to onus is purely academical". If you will kindly read section 12, it says : that the entire evidence shall be taken into account.

"The Tribunal can make such inquiry as it may think fit and gather such evidence as it deems fit."

In such a case, the question of burden of proof is immaterial. When we could not agree to it we agreed to refer the matter to the Attorney General and to abide by his advice. The Attorney General of India has given his written opinion which has been shared with the Government of Assam that section 12 as it stands, is a wholesome provision and no amendment should or need be made on the question of burden.

I once again appeal to Mr. Dinesh Goswami and to the leaders of Assam not to open up this controversy again but to accept section 12 as it is and not to move any amendment in this behalf.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You cannot put his amendment to the vote. This is my point of order. It is violative of the Constitution. The Hon. Minister has said that the Attorney General has also said about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. I will now put the amendment moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to vote.

*Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I will put amendment No, 27 moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami to vote.

*Amendment No. 27 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 7 was added to the Bill**

**There is no amendment to clauses 8 and 9.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is that :

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill**

**Clause 10 (Amendment of section 15)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we come to clause 10. Shri Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

*after* line 42, *insert*—

"(a) in sub-section (2), after the words "High Court" the words "and without consultation with the Chief Justice of India" shall be inserted ;' (14)

Page 3, line 45,—

*for* "less than two" *substitute* "less than five" (15)

Page 4.—

*for* lines 1 to 4, *substitute*—
'(b) in sub-section (6), for the words "two members", the words "five members" shall be substituted;' (16)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 3,—

*for* "not less than" *substitute* "not more than" (28)

Mr. Chidambaram, kindly look to sub-section (6) of section 5, The language, as amended, will be :

"The powers and functions of an Appellant Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by the President thereof, from amongst the members thereof and which may be either a single member bench or benches constituted of not less than two members."

Now, it should not be more than two members. The idea is that it should be either a single member bench or members must be one. Then you are saying not less than two.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank God, you did not say not less than one !

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I do not know why the matters are treated so lightly. The words mean there can be any number. It may be either a single member bench.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is to provide for interiocutory applications, interim applications, adjournments. These can be disposed of by a single member bench. Substantive matters can be heard by a bench of not less than 2 members.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Please make it clear.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is clear. You please leave it to the Chairman to decide administratively. The Chief Justice of the High Court decides always administratively.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I do not understand. We are saying that it should be a single member bench or benches consisting of not less than two members. The second part takes away the power to consist a bench of one member.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No. It should be either a single member bench or it should be a bench of 2 or 3 or 4 members. This must be left to the Chairman to decide which matter should be disposed of by a single member bench, which will be interlocutory matters and adjournments, petitions and ciarifications. Substantive matters will be heard by benches of not less than 2 or 3 depending on the importance of the case. You must trust the Chairman. A High Court Judge is going to preside over it,

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : In view of the clarification, I am not pressing the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 16 to Clause 10 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House

*Amendments Nos. 14 to 16 were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dinesh Goswami, are you withdrawing your amendment No. 28.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Yes,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Dinesh Goswami the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Ameadment No. 28, by leave, withdrawn*

This question is :

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 10 was added to the Bill**

**Clause 11 (Amendment of section 16)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Basudeb Acharia, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :
Page 4—

*Omit* lines 17 and 18" (17)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dinesh Goswami, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I beg to move :
Page 4—

after line 10, insert—

"(a) in sub-section (2) the words "the decision on such point shall, where there is a majority, be according to the opinion of such majority. and where there is no majority and the Members are equally divided in their opinion, "shall be omitted." (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to speak ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : No. I am not speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment No. 17 moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No 17 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment No, 29 moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 29 was put aud negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

**Clause 11 was added to the Bill**

**Clause 12 (substitution of new section for section 17.**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I beg to move :

**Page 4,—**

*after* line 29, *insert*—

'(3) The High Court may call for the record of any case which has been decided by a Tribunal or by the Appellate Tribunal situated within its jurisdiction and may make such order in the case as it thinks fit where such Tribunals or Appellate Tribunal commits an error of law or fact.

*Explanation*—In this sub-section, the expression "any case which has been decided" includes any order made or any order deciding an issue in the course of proceedings before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal'. (18)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4,—

*for* clause 12, *substitute*—

"12. After section 16 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted namely :—

"16A, (1) Every Appellate Tribunal shall have superintendence over all the Tribunals in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Appellate Tribunal may—

(a) call for returns from any Tribunal ;

(b) make general rules and specify forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of Tribunals ; and

(c) specify the forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of Tribunals."' (49)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, this is an important amendment. The power of the High Court for revision of any decision taken by the Tribunal, that power is now being taken away. Only if there is any injustice or any error under Article 226 he can make an appeal. But this is one of the safeguards against any error or against any frivolous complaint. That safeguard has been provided in the present Act. So, my amendment is that the High Court may call for the record of any case which has been decided by a Tribunal or by the Appellate Tribunal situated within its jurisdiction and may make such order in the case as it thinks fit where such Tribunals or Appellate Tribunal commits an error of law or fact. So, this safeguard must be there in the Act.

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment is to retain the revisionary powers of the High court. Now, Sir, the only objection that the Hon. Minister has is that the retention of the revisionary power of the High Court vide this Bill is superfluous. He has referred to Article 226 and Article 227 of the Constitution. It has, however, been pointed out to him that there are certain difficulties with respect to Articles 226 and 227. There is no very basic or fundamental objection by the Hon. Minister except saying that it is merely superfluous. I will, therefore, say that in view of the difficulties already pointed out with respect to Articles 226 and 227, this provision for the revisionary power of the High Court should be retained in this very Act itself.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am sorry, I have already explained that the powers under Articles 226 and 227 are much wider than the revisionary powers conferred by Section 17 In fact, I do not know why Section 17 was put in the first place. (*Interruptions*) A provision like this cuts into the amplitude of Articles 226 and 227. Articles 226 and 227 confer much wider powers than Section 17. We are now retaining the wider provision and deleting this provision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 12 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 13 (Amendment of Section 20)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I beg to move :
Page 4,—

*for* lines 33 to 38, *substitute*

"(2) The Central Government may apply to the High Court for directions, if necessary, for carrying out an order made under sub-section (1) of this section". (19)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4, line 34,—

*after* "Police" *insert*—
"if the circumstances so require and for reasons to be recorded in writing". (40)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :
Page 4,—

*for* lines 33 to 38, *substitute*—

"(2) Any police officer not below the rank of Superintendent of police may, make a reference to the Tribunal to obtain authority to require a bond from any person for the due compliance of an order under sub-section (1) and to arrest such person in the event of his failure to furnish such bond as may have been laid down by the Tribunal". (43)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, I beg to move :

Page 5, 4, lines 33 and 34,—

*for* "Superintendent of Police" *substitute*—

"Director General of Police". (63)

**16 hrs.**

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, in two places in this Bill, we have been re-assured and it has been written "into the law", that the police officer shall not be below the rank of a superintendent of police. But we know that the Superintendents of Police do not always act by themselves Therefore, this protection is illusory. They act on the advice finally of the constable as the Hon. Minister thinks the Superintendent of Police to be. I have suggested that as a matter of safeguard, let the police officer whosoever passes the order, who shall be of the rank not below the Superintendent of Police should, if the circumstances so require and for reasons to be recorded in writting, exercise the powers that are vested in him. That is to say, ordinarily a person who has been determined to be a foreigner and has been put on notice to leave the country should be arrested only if he does not comply with the order in a *bona fide* manner and wishes to hold up the process of law for reasons to be recorded in writing giving the circumstances.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, I have only to say that there should be certain reasonable terms in order to see that Assam does not turn into a Police Raj. I, therefore, say that if it is so necessary for the police officer to bind a person then he can make a reference to the tribunal and draw his authority to do so from the tribunal. It is a very reasonable restriction and I hope this will be accepted by the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir Clause 13 introduces sub-section (2) to Section (20) and I have tried to explain earlier that sub-section (2) to Section (20) applies only in the case of sub-section (1) to (20) where a person has already been determined to be an illegal migrant and an order for his removal has been passed by the tribunal. This is really a power in aid of executing the order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments to Clause 13 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos.* 19, 40, 43 *and* 63 *were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

**Clause 13 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 14 (Insertion of new Section 21A**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

*for* lines 3 to 13, *substitute*

"21A. The Central Government may depute an officer not below the rank of Director General of Police belonging to a cadre outside the State of Assam for the purpose of just and and proper implementation of the provisions of the Act." (20)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 3,—

*for*

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law."

*substitute*

"Subject to the provisions of any law." (50)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

*for* lines 3 to 13, *substitute*

"21A. The Central Government may depute an officer not below the rank of Director General of Police belonging to a cadre outside the State of Assam for the purpose of just and proper implementation of the Act." (64)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If we see the position, it says ;

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for a police officer not below the rank of a Superintendent of Police, if he is satisfied that the circumstances..."

It is totally a subjective appreciation of the police officer in relation to a particular person against whom complaints will be made that the said police officer can bind him at his discretion. This is giving excessive powers, un-qualified powers to the police officers. I understand what you say about Section 13A. When a verdict is pronounced, then it is a matter of execution. No doubt about it. Here, when reference has been given, no verdict has been pronounced. It is a total denial of justice. It is a provocation to the police officer to harass the innocent citizens I wanted to remove this Clause from this Bill. That is why, I moved my amendments. I believe, the Minister, in all fairness will understand the apprehensions regarding this Clause and will accept it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, this clause adds one more section to the Principal Act whereby swecping powers are given to the police officers to ask for a bond and restrict the movement of a person against whom enquiries are being made. Look at the clause. The whole thing is there. While I object to this, I must also point out that this authority is given to the police officer notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force. So, in Assam it is provided that no law shall apply with respect to any restriction upon the police officers. The police officers are entitled to seek bonds at their pleasure. This is Assam and all restrictions on police officers to act in Assam shall be outside Assam; shall not be in Assam.

What is this ? The civilised laws of the land are all jettisoned in order to give sweeping powers to the police officers in Assam.

I have already said what is the situation in Assam. I don't want to repeat it. But at this late juncture also I appeal to the Government not to have the law of the jungle and not to have absolute lawlessness in Assam. At least the police officers must act subject to the laws that have been made

by this Parliament for Assam as also for other places. There is no reason why these all other laws be jettisoned whatsoever.

While I object to the very right being given to the police officers, I also say that it is the height of callousness and dereliction of duty to safeguard the hapless persons to say that the police officers will have these rights notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force in our country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : In this new provision, the law of the land has been denied and the police have been given more powers. So my amendment is very much clear that at least to safeguard the citizens against its being a police raj, the Central Government may depute an officer not below the rank of Director General of Police belonging to a cadre outside the State of Assam for the purpose of just and proper implementation of the Act. I think the Hon. Minister will accept my amendment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I can understand the apprehensions of Hon. Members. But the point is, really one has to read the new section 21A. with Clause 16(c) of the Bill which provides that the manner of arrest and detention under the proviso to section 21A will be regulated by rules. Why we introduced this is, if a person against whom an application is pending or a reference is pending changes has residence, there is no way in which we can proceed with the enquiry which require his attendance. Therefore, the first step is that the Superintendent of Police is required that he may enter into a bond. It is only when he does not furnish a bond, the question of his arrest and detention arises. Therefore, he should furnish a bond binding himself, to make himself available fot the enquiry. If a person enters into a bond saying that he will appear for the enquiry, this provision will not pose any grave problem to him. I have also assured Hon. Members that when the rules are framed, we will ensure that there is no provision for executive abuse. It is only to ensure that persons against whom references are made, make themselves available for enquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put all the three amendments together ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes. We want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

Page 5,—

*for* lines 3 tod 13, *substitute*

"21A. The Central Government may depute an officer not below the rank of Director General of Police belonging to a cadre outside the State of Assam for the purpose of just and proper implementation of the provisions of the Act." (20)

Page 5, line 3,—

*for*

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law".

*substitute*

"Subject to the provisions of any law". (50)

Page 5,—

*for* lines 3 to 13, *substitute*

"21A. The Central Government may depute an officer not below the rank of Director General of Police belonging to a cadre outside the State of Assam for the purpose of just and proper implementation of the Act." (69)

*The Lok Sabha divided*

**Division No. 8]** **[16.14hrs**

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Datta, Shri Amal

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Hansda, Shri Matilal

Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna

Khan, Shri Mohd, Mahfooz Ali

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Tiraky, Shri Piyus

NOES

Akhtar Hassan, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhumij, Shri Haren
Birbal, Shri
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Das Shri R. P.
Dennis, Shri N.
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Shiela
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mavani, Shrimati
Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Pandey, Shri Madan
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Puran Chandra, Shri
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Saikia, Shri M. R.

Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Soren, Shri Haribar
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Tigga, Shri Simon
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Zasnul Basher, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction the result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 19

Noes: 100

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

*The following members also recorded their votes :

*AYES* : Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and Shri Abdul Hamid;

*NOES* : Shri Parag Chaliha,

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14 was added to to the Bill*

**Clause 15 (Amendment of Section 25)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :
Page 5—

*for* clause 15, *substitute*—
'15. In section 25 of the principal Act, for the words

' "Three years and shall also be liable to fine" the words "three months or a fine of less than three hundred rupees" shall be substituted." (21)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

*after* line 23, *insert*—

'(b) after section 25, the following sub-section (2) shall be inserted, namely :

"(2) If the Tribunal is satisfied that any application under sub-section (2) of section 8 is frivolous or vexatious or has not been made in good faith, the Tribunal shall record the fact and the applicant shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.".' (53)

Sir, some provision must be there for action against complaints which are frivolous and malafide in nature. Therefore, my amendment wishes to provide for action against such persons who file applications in a mala fide manner. I hope this will be acceptable:

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This has nothing to do with section 25 which is being amended by clause 15. I don't think the rules permit Hon. Member to give notice of amendment which has nothing to be with the section which is being amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Why is he fighting shy to proceed against people who are really persecuting ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendments No 21 and 53 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 21 and 53 were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16 (Amendment of section 28)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I beg to move :

Page 5.—

*omit* lines 34 to 37. (22)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 22, moved by Shri Basudeb Acharia, to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN . The questions is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 (Short Fifths)**

*Amendment made* :

Page 1, line 4,—

*for* "1987" *substitute* "1988" (2)

*(Shri P. Chidambaram)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made* :

Page 1, line, 1,—

*for* "Thirty-eighth" *substitute*—

"Thirty-ninth" (1)

*(Shri P. Chidambaram)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Enacting Formula, as amended was, added to the Bill.*

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the long title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided* :

DIVISION NO. 9 16.25 hrs.

AYES

Akhtar Hasan, Shri
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Arunachalam. Shri M.
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Barrow. Shri A. E. T.
Bhardwaj Shrj Parasram
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhumij. Shri Haren
Birbal, Shri
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budania. Shri Narendra
Chaliha. Shri Parag
Chaudhary Shri Manphool Singh
Chidambaram. Shri P.
Choudhury. Shri Samar Brahma
Das, Shri R. P.
Dennis. Shri N.
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Jain Shri Virdhi Chander
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna Kumar. Shri S
Kujur, Shri Maurice
Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Ausutosh
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben Ramjibhai
Mishra. Shri G. S.
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra. Shri Nityananda
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Pandey, Shri Madan
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Parashar, Prof, Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Pradhan, Shri K. N,
Puran Chandra, Shri
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Rai, Shri I, Rama
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rao, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Sribari
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma*
Saikia, Shri M R.
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan

Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Sunder Singh, Ch.
Swami Prasad Singh. Shri
Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar
Tewary. Prof. K K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Tripathi. Dr Chandra Shekhar
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Abdul Hamid, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr Sudhir
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Tiraky, Shri Piyus

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes : 103

Noes : 19

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We walk out in protest.

16.25 hrs.

*Shri Basudeb Acharia and same other Hon. Members then left the House.*

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16.27 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89 MINISTERY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whouse cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

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*The following Members also recorded their notes :

*AYES* : Shri Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi, Shri Ramswaroop Ram; Shri Haribar Soren, Shri Ram Singh Yadav and Shri Simon Tigga.

*NOES* : Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved : .

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 49 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development".

*Demands for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988 | | Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| | **Ministry of Human Resource Development** | | | | |
| 46. | Department of Education | 261,85,00,000 | 12,00,000 | 1319,27,00,000 | 62,00,000 |
| 47. | Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | 15,74.00,000 | 47,00,000 | 78,73,00,000 | 2,11,00,000 |
| 48. | Art and Culture | 25,57,00,000 | 3,42,00,000 | 81,82,00,000 | 17,08,00,000 |
| 49. | Department of Women and Child Development | 44,06,00,000 | -- | 205,40,00,000 | |

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warangal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The basic idea behind the creation of the Ministry is laudable. I am happy that the Government has realised that the human factor and human context is of supreme value. We have sufficient technical manpower, but we have not been able to fully utilize this manpower for nation building and for making the country self-reliant

The objective of this Ministry is to bring about coordinated and integration of various programmes like education, nutrition, child development and women welfare, which are very important for the progress and development of the nation.

If we look into the activities of this Ministry relating to the women welfare, I

feel that the Ministry has not given much attention to this aspect. Women are considered to be universal teachers. Educating a woman means educating a family. Education is a major tool for improving the status of women in the country, thus leading to their overall welfare. The uplift of the women must come first and only then, there can be any real good for the country.

In the 7th Plan document, the Government have stressed the importance of human resource development. but if we look at the budget allocations, it is only Rs. 235 crores, a meagre amount for this. If the development is basically about the people and more than sixty per cent are women and children, how do the Government propose to achieve the development with just Rs. 235 crores ?

Though in the last forty years, there has been a marked improvement in the field of women's education, yet the problem of women illiteracy is still very grave. The number of illiterate women in India in 1971 was 215.3 million and the figure has gone up to 241.6 million in 1981. It shows the number of illiterate women is proportionately increasing with the growth of the population. Again, there is variation in literacy rate among rural women, which is below 10 per cent and further low in the case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women. I think the main reasons for women illiteracy are as follows.

Firstly, the non-availability of schools in the localities they live or in the villages they live.

Secondly, the dropping out from the schools to assist their parents to earn their livelihood.

Thirdly, the socio-economic conditions of the family.

Fourthly, the lack of adequate awareness and motivation on the part of their parents.

Keeping in view this background, special efforts should be made by the Government by allocating more funds to fill up the gap between the rural and urban women literacy by creating more primary schools in the rural areas. This will help in decreasing the illiteracy rate.

Our Constitution also guarantee equal right of education and property to men and women. I do not understand why the Union Government is hasitating to bring amendments to Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to give equal rights on property along with the men ? The Telugu Desham party in Andhra Pradesh had taken the decision to confer equal rights on Hindu women along with the male members so as to achieve the constitutional mandate of equality by suitably amending the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in its application to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I feel it is the time to review the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 by the Parliament for the benefit of entire Indian women. I request the Hon. Minister to take up the issue. If women are educated and if they have socio-economic status, most of their problems like dowry deaths will be solved.

If we look into women employment position, according to 1981 figures, in the organised sector women workers constitute only 13.3 per cent. The latest employment exchange figures reveal that 51 lakh matriculate girls are unemployed and only 994 women are holding Administrative posts as against 15,993 men in similar posts. There are only 21 women officers in Indian Police Services as against 2,439 men, i.e. 9 per cent. In Indian Administrative Services there are 339 women as against 4209 men, i.e. about 7.5 per cent.

Taking into consideration all these factors in employment, there must be reservation in the employment for women as the Government of Andhra Pradesh has given 30 per cent reservation in employment.

The Plan should pay special attention to rural women who are doubly discriminated. Unless women are educated and economically independent, our country would not progress.

Keeping all these factors in view, the Government should plan in such a way to

provide women the educational facilities in urban and rural areas. Vocational education should be emphasised. Economic status should be improved by amending the Hindus Succession Act, 1956; by increasing employment opportunities by reservation of jobs; by proper training and supportive services for improving womens' productive capacity and by encouraging the voluntary organisations working for women upliftment.

I think, I will not justify if I do not ask the reservation for women in the politics also because we constitute 51 per cent of the total population.

There must be effective implementation of all the women welfare programmes and minitoring of the programmes is very important. But one should not think that it is the duty of the Government alone. Unless there is the involvement of the people, it is difficult to achieve the results.

As it is, we have good infrastructure on the paper. But lack of funds and lack of thrust to implement the programmes in the concerned officials and lack of the peoples' involvement are to be examined seriously for the better and successful implementation of the programmes.

Lastly, regarding the women welfare, I request the Hon. Minister to ban the Amnio-Cantesis tests for the sex determination.

Regarding child development and the ICDS programme, it is a fact that human resource is a key factor in development. The National Policy of Children describes the country's children as 'a supremely important asset'.

The objective of ICDS programme is to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0 to 6 years to reduce the infant mortality rate, malnutrition, etc. But the infrastructural network that we have today is inadequate to serve the purpose. During the year 1986-87, the number of centrally sponsored projects was 1480 and during the year 1987-88, only 40 projects are added, which is almost a negligible number to cater to the needs of the children, constituting 272 millions. Out of these, one third of the children are socially backward and below the poverty line. I do not think, these projects can cater to the needs of the children. To achieve better results, the number of these projects should be increased greatly.

Looking at education, real education is that which enables a man or a woman to stand on his or her legs. The education that we are receiving today in schools and colleges is only making a race of dyspeptics. I regret to note that only 3 per cent of the national income has been allocated for education to which top priority should have been given, next only to Defence. Then alone, the objectives of the Human Resource Development can be achieved and thereby the prosperity and progress of the nation.

If we look into the various aspects of education, primary education is the sector which needs more and more attention of the Government because primary education alone can help in achieving the literacy rate to some extent in rural India.

The scheme of 'Operation Blackboard' was formulated to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Its aim is to bring about substantial improvement with regard to facilities in the primary schools where we have no basic infrastructure even today. One hundred crores of rupees were provided for this scheme during the year 1987-88. I would like to know as to how much of these funds have really been spent gainfully by the Government. I understand that due to lethargy on the part of the officials, the programme has not been implemented successfully. It also came to my knowledge that even the funds allotted are not spent fully. Then, how would they spend the proposed demand for Rs. 219.19 crores for this project during 1988-89 ? The scheme is still on paper only and the fruits of the scheme are not noticed so far and the actual improvement in the infrastructural facilities in rural schools is yet to be seen.

Coming to introduction of computers in schools, on the one hand the Government admits that there are not even black boards in schools in rural India, and on the other,

the Government is encouraging the urban students to use computers. This shows a dichotomy in the thinking of the Government. I feel that thus the Government wants to widen the gap between the urban elite and the impoverished students of rural India. This is nothing but gross injustice.

I appreciate the Government's stand to start Navodaya Vidyalayas to provide good quality modern education to the talented children from rural areas. I hope the Navodaya Schools would help to fill the gap between the rural students and the elite urban students. But the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened upto the year 1986-87 was only 83 and the number of these schools sanctioned during 1987-88 is 126. If we are to progress at this slow pace, we cannot bridge the gap between the rural and urban students in the short period of 12 years before we enter the 21st Century.

So, I request the Government to take up education as a priority sector and allocate more funds and monitor the progress so that the funds allotted are spent in time to achieve the desired goal.

Regarding higher education, I would like to mention one thing. In a country with 50 per cent of population below poverty line and a huge unemployment problem, expansion of higher education in pure sciences, arts faculties is a national waste. Already we have about 130 universities in the country. Out of that only 24 universities are agriculture universities. These Universities produce only the graduates which increases unemployment and underemployment.

**16.41 hrs.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the chair* :

I think we don't need such universities any more but we need more agriculture universities and medical universities.

I am happy to note that during 1987-88 four universities were established and out of them one was a Medical University. It was established in Andhra Pradesh. Two agriculture universities and one academic university were established in Gujarat.

Regarding vocationalisation, I would say that we must give more importance to the vocationalisation of education. It will help us in solving, to some extent, the unemployment problem in our country.

Last year, while replying to the Demands for Grants the Hon. Minister stated that in reality an amount of Rs. 351.71 crores was sanctioned. It was not made available to us. Out of the amount sanctioned, as much as Rs. 36 crores went as a cut, This is the way the Government is encouraging education by cutting the allotted funds. I request the Government that they sho ld not do so in the near future. They should not make it as a habit.

Regarding sports, I want to mention some points. So far as sports is concerned, the Government is only trying to develop sports in urban areas. No efforts are being made to identify the sports talents in rural areas and also for encouraging the rural sports talents. So efforts are not being made to identify sports talents in rural schools.

Efforts should be made for proving fund for developing the play grounds and acquiring minimum equipment or sports aid in all the schools in rural areas.

Efforts should be made to organise sports activities at village level, taluq and district levels. A proper balance should be made in the allocation of funds for rural sports. A lage number of people are living in sural areas In spite of that, 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the funds are spent for urban areas. This increases the gap between urban and rural children and the youth. This imbalance should be corrected.

The Government's much publicised priority to Human Resource is an empty talk. It can be seen from the Finance Minister's Budget Speech that no reference had been made regarding human resource development although there were increases in the outlays of the various other Ministries, such as Defence, Agriculture and Cooperation. They have Rs. 1550 crores only for education. For women's welfare they have given only Rs. 235 crores. The total comes to Rs. 1785 crores.

Sir the Government should have a strong will to implement the things in time and must have time bound programmes for implementing all the schemes, for achieving better progress.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Ministry has been formed to develop man as a whole and not in pieces and fragments. Therefore, this Ministry has brought together several Departments—the Departments of Education, Youth Affairs.

Sports, Woman and Child Development, Culture and Arts. But in the limited time available to me to express my opinion, I feel that I do not have the time to cover or to say even a few words on the various Departments of this huge Ministry of Human Resource Development and therefore, I will try to express only a few points regarding the Department of Education which I feel is one of the most important Departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. We have accepted that upon the education of the people of this country, the fate of this country depends. And, therefore, we thought that this important resource, the resource towards which we had not given adequate attention in the past, needed more attention. So, we announced that the nation would be given a New Education Policy, and that education policy would try to imbibe into the minds of the student community the moral, ethical, social and spiritual values of the Indian society. After a lengthy discussion in Parliament and outside, and lots of debate in various sections of the society, which included students, teachers, and parents, we gave to the nation the National Education Policy, and we raised hopes—because this Policy was full of innovative ideas, programmes and schemes. We raised the expectations of the people of India that this Policy would start immediately, and it would give results immediately, and show to the country that it has started yielding results. What happened ? We saw that the Policy in reality, as it is, is not a policy which will bring immediate results, and that it cannot bring immediate results. The results will come only after ten or twelve years from now. But various commissions and committees had earlier also given several recommendations for the development of education. They had good intentions in their minds; but what happened ? Whenever we discussed here the performance and implementation of those recommendations—whether they were of the Radhakrishnan Commission or those of the Kothari Commission or the Committee of Members of Parliament—we all were of one opinion, namely that most of the recommendations were good, except that the implementation was not proper.

This New Education Policy is also good It was welcomed by all. But what happened ? We saw that the way in which the New Education Policy should have been implemented in the very first year, it was not implemented in that manner, as was expected by the people of India, and as expected by me also in this House. We felt, happy that there was a rise in the allocation from Rs. 352 crores to Rs. 800 crores, a rise of nearly 124%; but what we saw this year was that the Department of Education could utilize only Rs. 700 crores, and Rs. 100 crores were left unspent. It is said that this was so because the Department was late in finalizing the various schemes and programmes which were given in the Programme of Action. So, the money which was allocated for the implementation of the Policy in the last fiscal year could not be utilized *in toto*; and Rs. 100 crores had to lapse.

The other Hon. Member who had just now spoken, had said that in the Hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech, there was no mention of the human resource development. But I feel that either the Hon. Member did not go through the speech of Mr. Tiwari or else she might have just overlooked the section where the Hon. Finance Minister has made a mention of human resource development. We have seen that a similar mention was made in the Address delivered by the Hon. President at the joint session of both the Houses, just before our Session started this time.

But even though there have been certain schemes which have been launched—

Novodaya School, the Operation Black Board or vocationalisation and literacy mission—I feel that the amount of thrust which should have been behind all these programmes was missing; there is a need to have a bigger thrust behind all these programmes or after a few years we will again say that the policy was good, but it was not properly implemented. It is not the government only which should be blamed for the improper implementation of policy. I will say that there has been a consistent effort from some people to sabotage the implementation of the policy. We launched a policy last year and we saw that simultaneously there was a launching of the teachers strike at the national level; there used to be a strike from the teaching community, but it was restricted to one university, two universities or 10 universities. But this time when we launched a national policy on education simultaneously there was a launching of the teachers' strike at the national level. I feel that the teaching community is a community which is an example to the students. The students are to learn from them and if the teachers are to teach to the students community, that this is the way to fight for the demand, this is the way to keep the institutions closed, this is the way to harass the government, this is the way to waste the finances given for running the institutions; if this is the example which the teachers are to set for the students community of India, I fear that no policy will succeed and if the policy has to succeed, it can only succeed with the coordinated efforts of the students, the teachers, the government and the university authorities. If the teachers are to teach the students the way how to go on strike, there is a fear that no policy, whether this policy or any other policy, can succeed and therefore I feel that, if on the appeal from the government side or the university authorities—the teachers do not call their strike back, then the government should make a provision to make education an essential service and bring it under ESMA. Otherwise, you would go on wasting the resources given for education. When the teachers were on strike, there was a thinking among the leaders of the teaching community that they were powerful, and that they had all the strength behind them. But the strength behind the teachers was not the strength of the number of teachers involved in the strike but it was the public sympathy behind the teachers; it was not the number of teachers who had gone on strike. The public sympathy is not an inexhaustible commodity; it can exhaust any time and it has already started exhausting. Therefore, I will appeal to the teachers community that they should not resort to such means, the means which will keep educational institutions closed; and at the same time I will appeal to the Hon. Minister that a provision should be made to ensure that the teaching community do not go on strike.

It has always been said by member in the house as well as in the meetings of the Consultative Committee of Human Resource Development that education is for the students, and this education which will decide the fate of the country will at the same time decide the fate of the generation which is going under edueation in the present system Therefore, it was always urged that the students community should be given an opportunity to voice their opinions in various forums of decisions making in the universities, colleges and other educational institutions. I had felt that when All India Council of Technical Education Bill was passed in the House, the representation of the students community will definitely be there on the Council of Technical Education. But it was very unfortunate to notice that there was no representation of the student community in this Council. I appeal and again request the Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that this matter should be gone into again. It should be studied in detail again and the student community should be given effective representation in not only this Council but in various bodies which are the decision making bodies in the universities and colleges.

It has been pointed out that the students, who will be most affected by the educational system, are not experienced, they are not old enough to give opinions in various forums, and therefore even if they are full of strength, they should not be given representation in these bodies. And, what we see, as a result ? We see, as a result, that there are student protests everywhere. They protest on the streets because they have been denied their rightful place of representation in these bodies. If you involve them in these bodies, if you give them a chance to

represent their views in these bodies, then do you not think that they will not go on the roads to shout for their demands ? If they are given these opportunities, I feel that they will not go on the raods to shout slogans for getting their demands sanctioned.

The students protest not only at the provocation of an incident or two or three incidents, but as many scholars who have gone into this, have pointed out that the students protest because of several reasons which include unwieldy type of universities, the social and psychological distance between the teachers and the taught, the deteriorating standards, the outmoded system of education, thanks to the Government that they have brought in a New Education Policy, the growing unemployment—which has not yet started declining, it has to decline—the erosion of the hierarchical structure of society and the inter-generational gap. I request that these things should also be gone into. A major mission has been launched, the literacy mission. I will request the Hon. Minister that it is a Herculean task, the goal which has been set is not an easy goal to achieve because there are at least 243 districts in the country having literacy rate below the national level and there are about 193 districts with female literacy below 20 per cent. These are the figures given by the annual report 1984-85 of the Ministry of Education itself. Also, it has been found that literacy among women too is very low and though efforts have been started to promote education among girls, still—more efforts should be made. It should be seen that proper hostel accommodation, if necessary at every taluka should be made to see that girls go in for education not only till the primary level but to the secondary and higher secondary and college levels of education.

The availability of primary schools in rural areas for 1000 girls between the age group of six to eleven years was only. 37 schools.

No one can say that this is satisfactory. It has to be made satisfactory because if the girls' education suffers, then the whole education system will suffer.

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : He is frustrated. Mr. Mukul, you are frustrated today. (*Interruptions*)

**17.00 hrs**

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : I am not frustrated. I am just giving my opinion. (*Interruptions*). Saying the facts is not frustration. I am saying these facts only with a hope and confidence that these facts will be looked into and proper action will be taken If frustration is there, then this is not the remedy. I would not have said whatever I have said if I was a frustrated man. (*Interruptions*). I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that the norms for setting up the central schools in our country are very rigid and because of the rigid norms, the central schools are not coming up in the rural areas and in the backward Districts of our country. The Government employees tend to run away from the backward areas because their children do not get opportunity for uniform education in the rural areas. Therefore, efforts should be made to relax the conditions for setting up central schools in the rural areas and backward Districts of the country. Many programmes and many schemes have been relaxed for backward areas. Industrially backward areas have been given several concessions. Similarly for educationally backward areas some concessions should be given. It should come up by way of relaxing the conditions for setting up central schools in the rural areas.

Sir, a problem which has surfaced in the newspapers these days is about fake degrees and diplomas given by bogus institutions. Recently, in Nagpur, an institution had given Diplomas of Sanitary Inspector to about one hundred and twenty students by taking two thousand rupees from each student. This Diploma is not recognised in the State of Maharashtra. A complaint had been made by the local Member of Parliament Shri Banwari Lal Purohit to the Commissioner of Police, and no action has been taken till now. This is one incident. There are several bogus institutions which are giving fake Degrees and Diplomas, and urgent steps should be taken to close down these institutions, because they just invite the students whoever are in search of good education and they are befooled by these

bogus institutions. Therefore, immediate action should be taken against them.

I would like to point out that though we have started the implementation of the policy, it needs further vigour and thrust. I am hopeful that under the experienced Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, proper action will be taken and it will be seen that whatever we had left behind in the last year will not be left behind again, and we will march ahead with the proper implementation of the policy in the coming year.

At the end, I would like to say that only the educated are free and the uneducated will always be slave. Therefore, all efforts should be made at the earliest to give educational opportunities to all, and then only we will make all the people of India free citizens of this free country.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Pannani) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant the status of a full-fledged University to Jamia Millia Islamia.] (1)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Navodya School at Bakhtiyarpur village of Patna district in Bihar which consists majority of Harijans and backward classes.] (2)

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : (Nominated Anglo Indians) I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100.',

(Need to rearrange priorities of the National Education Policy because of inadequate funds. (3)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100,"

(Need to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission.) (4)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need for concrete strategies for the improvement of education in Colleges.) (5)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : (Kishanganj) I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to grant the status of a statutory university to Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.) (6)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to implement the Three Language Formula in the Central syllabus for secondary schools.) (7)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to manage the Bureau for the promotion of Urdu efficiency and productively.) (8)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1"

(Failure to protect the rights of linguistic minorities in education all over the country.) (9)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to implement the Operation Black-board to a meaningful extent.) (10)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to purge school text books in languages, literature, history and social studies from objectionable content which impair the process of nationnl integration ) (11)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to achieve any significant progress in education in respect of religious minorities even in the areas of their concentration.) (12)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to implement the report of the Gujaral Committee on Urdu ) (13)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to ensure the proper functioning of Aligarh Muslim University and to prevent the erosion of the authority of the statutory bodies of the University.) (14)

"That the demand under the head Department of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure to restore the right of worship in the protected mosques, subject to appropriate conditions, as agreed to in March, 1984.) (15)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I do realise that it is one of the most important Ministries of the Government where the progress of the country depends on the progress made in education. Unlike my friend, who just preceded me, I am still having faith in the Ministry because it is headed by a competent Minister ably assisted by a lady Minister. If Mr. Narasimha Rao and Mr. Alva are failed, I think, this Government will completely fail in its efforts. Since they are still in the initial stage, of implementation we still have faith.

After the advent of Independence, we had appointed several commissions. Immediately after independence, we had Dr. Radhakrishnan's Commission. Later on in 50s we had Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Commission In 1965-66 we had Kothari Commission. But unfortunately, the recommendations of these Commissions were not implemented because the Central Government had not taken up the question of education seriously as it was not in the Central List. It is when it came to the Concurrent List that some attention is being paid.

The entire House has accepted the new education policy with one voice and welcomed it. This was approved by Parliament on 8th of May, 1986 and again the Programme of Action was approved by Parliament on 22 August, 1986. It ts but natural that the whole country is anxious to know what progress this Ministry has made in respect of the new education policy.

I would like to take up only a few points. Just now, one of the Hon Members while speaking, said that out of Rs. 800 crores that were allotted during 1987-88, nearly Rs. 100 crores were not spent.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would like to save a lot of effort on the part of the Members who will be speaking subsequently, by pointing out that since the Finance Minister made his speech in Parliament, much water has flowed down the bridge and the figures just quoted by our friend Mr. Mukul Wasnik and by you, are no longer valid. In my reply I would like to say how much more has been spent during the last one month and there is really nothing more to

spend. This is the position. So, please take it as a new piece of statistics that our expenditure is almost 99 per cent of what has been allotted. On this basis if further criticism is to be levelled or comments to be made, they are welcome. I am just correcting these figures because many, things have been in the pipeline. And since most of these things have been disposed of, all the programmes are now in the field and money has been spent and usefully spent.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I am glad that you have given this clarification. I will easily skip one or two paragraphs.

In the education policy, there are a number of schemes. I had a glance over the implementation portion of the education policy which was given to us only yesterday. I would like to know whether all the schemes which are enumerated in the education policy are being implemented because I read in the newspapers that due to severe drought conditions the Secretariat of the Prime Minister as well as the Ministry of Finance asked you to cut down the expenditure on education by Rs. 300 crores.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am only submitting that in respect of whatever has been allotted in the current year i.e 1987-88. In 1987-88 when the Finance Minister allotted Rs. 800 crores, it was said that only Rs. 700 crores were spent and Rs. 100 crores were left unspent. I just wanted to correct that figure giving the latest position, and that latest position happens to be that this Rs. 100 crores leeway is no longer there. For the next year, of course, whatever comments the Hon. Members want to make, they are welcome. I will certainly respond to those comments later.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Very well, Sir. I may now come to some of the main points. The main thrust of the New Education Policy was on elementary education, on primary education. In the Plan of Action, one of the most important schemes which they have undertaken is the 'Operation Blackboard'. A sum of Rs. 100 crores was provided for that. Now, according to them, and also according to the implementation report which we have just received, they have spent that amount, over-spent, even Rs. 10 crores more than the amount allocated. I will be very happy if that has been done... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, it is.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : It is all right. Sir. I have seen the newspaper reports and also I have seen the proceedings of their central body. According to that, many of the States have not taken up this scheme enthusiastically. This should be taken up as a movement. If the New Education Policy were to be implemented faithfully and in good spirit, all the States must take up this scheme with enthusiasm. Not only all the States should provide funds but also there should be enthusiasm to implement it because it is a new scheme in which people of our country have full faith. So. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister in his reply whether the States have given their share. Of course. in the implementation Report which he has given to us, he has said Rs. 250 crores States' share has been given. So. according to the New Education Policy, for Operation Blackboard you have to cover 20 per cent of the Blocks during this year, another 30 per cent in the next year, and the remaining in the last year of the Seventh Plan, for which you had provided Rs. 100 crores in 1987-88 year and Rs. 130 crores you have provided now. But I would only like to know from the Hon. Minister — of course, we are on the 29th today; there are still two more days for him—whether they have released the money for all the States. The pre-condition for them to release any money is that the infrastructure shall be provided by the State, that is, if there is one room, another room should be provided; if there is no school room at all, then one school room is to be provided. You are providing the equipment and one extra teacher, preferably a lady teacher. So, at least let us know because I could not find out the progress *(interruptions)*.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will give you Block-wise details—the number of Blocks and the names of the Blocks taken up for this programme in each State. In fact, I wanted the Members to have this list. You

will have this list and you may kindly check up at the field level and let me know.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I went through your performance Budget only last night. The success of the New Education Policy depends upon its implementation. This is the elementary thing, this is the base, this is the foundation of the New Education Policy. So, I would like to know whether this has been implemented faithfully. In the press reports, in the Ministers' Conference report and in the speech of the Hon. Minister, everywhere what is said is that they have told the States that they are not implementing it. Some of the States say : "We do not have funds. You give us funds, then only we will implement it." All that has happened. That is why it is our right to know the exact facts with regard to the Operation Blackboard Scheme.

Just now the lady Member who spoke, said—of course, I do not want to elaborate on that—about the women education. What has been done on that ? Are they still on the pilot projects or are they extending the Scheme to various institutions ? How much money has been provided separately for the women's education because the thrust of the New Education Policy is also on the development of women's education ?

Sir, as you are aware, the literacy among women, according to the 1981 census. is 17 per cent whereas it is 47 per cent among the males. Sir, as a part of this elementary education or primary education, when you were replying to the debates in the last two years, I was keenly observing that you said that the main object will be the all round development of the child. You were then holding the Health portfolio also. You were saying that not only the teaching 3-Rs. in the class room, but also Government will take care to see that the health of the child is also maintained and the child is also given nutritious food. May I know whether it is only on paper or whether it is being implemented in all the States ? If it is being implemented, who is going to finance that scheme ? So far as my knowledge goes, most of the States cannot implement that, they are not able to do that. You find today that even the ordinary medical examination is not being conducted in many of the schools. That is the position. So, what you stated on the floor of the House then and now, how are you going to implement it ? When I asked some of the people in my State, they said, Whatever the Government pays is just sufficient for our salary. How could we give mid-day meal or nutritious food to the children ?' Leave alone nutritious food, they are not even getting their wards medically examined at least once in a year. That is also not being done. So, this is very important aspect of NEP and I request you to go into it.

So far as non-formal education is concerned, you are giving 100 per cent assistance for voluntary organisations Even there I could not find out in the books supplied to us how many centres are there who are implementing this programme. Are you satisfied with the success of the non-formal education in the schools ? It is because we find not much progress in the field of non-formal education, which has become necessary because we have a number of drop-outs in the schools. According to a recent survey, I find that out of 10 children that go to the elementary schools or that are enrolled in the elementary schools, only two go up to the Eighth Standard. Even now the drop-outs are so many. Another important point which we should bear in mind is—the Hon. Minister knows it—that now in the field of child labour in our country—that is also in the survey which I mentioned—one crore children are employed in various factories and other fields, and nearly two crores of children are engaged in the family work, as members of their family assisting their parents. So, nearly three crores are there, that is two-thirds of the children are engaged like that. Of them, how many are you able to attract to join the mainstream, I mean, take up the primary education ? Those figures are very important because I know very well, you have already stated in one statement somewhere that the year 1987-88 has been spent on endless preparation for various things. I know you have appointed a number of committees, one press report says that you have got 100 Committees to look after one facet or the other of the new education policy, So, all these figures are very necessary for us because we want to appreciate, because we want to know

how NEP is progressing. I am sure the Hon. Minister will supply to us all these things.

Then, I come to vocational education. That is a very important thing. The thrust of the new education policy is again vocationalisation of secondary education. In that scheme, I should admit that you have failed. You have not reached the target there and I should say, if at all anything is done so far as vocational education is concerned, you might have done only something during this month, the month of March. Even the amount of Rs. 60 crores that was allocated for that, you have been able to spend only Rs. 32 crores. I do not know whether you would be able to reach 10 per cent of the schools by the end of the plan period. At this rate it won't do, unless you do something. So, I do believe in vocationalisation. But one thing, I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has observed. This has not yet become popular because parents are still attracted to degrees. You have said in your education policy that degrees will be delinked with jobs. You have a scheme for that. You have some training scheme. But that has not been implemented. That has not still come about. So, from my point of view, the vocational education will become attractive only if you assure jobs for those persons who are trained vocationally. So, you should have a dialogue with the industry, inter-action between industry and education authorities. You should find out what type of people they want—civil engineering, mechanical, people etc. That type of inter-action must be there and the parents and the students must come to know that this vocational education will be useful. In this connection, I will give one instance. Till yesterday Karnataka had not received even a pie for this vocational education. I come from Bangalore only yesterday. They have sent a scheme for Rs. 7 crores. Even before the new education policy came into force, Karnataka had started it. I think, the Hon. Minister knows it very well. We are now imparting vocational education in 200 institutions and our Government has submitted a scheme for 7 crores, for the Seventh Plan period. I do not know whether you will release it tomorrow because some of the officers had come here to get snction to this scheme. Even yesterday, one officer had come here. I will request the Hon. Minister to see that at least tomorrow that amount is released. I am sure you will do it because you have provided Rs. 36 crores in the current year as expenditure.

About the adult education, not much is said here. We have heard about so many schemes and the technical mission. Even there, I am not happy about it. Our State is a pioneer in the area of adult education. Adult education started in Karnataka when a European professor Eagleton started in Karnataka 50 years back. Even now we have got so many schemes like *Akshara Sena* etc. But somehow it has not been working well. You have also so many schemes. You have given the figures saying about 90 lakhs have become literate from this scheme. Who is monitoring the whole thing ? Are you satisfied with it because statistics can be easily produced. We do not see the movement at all. We should see that adult education is taken in right earnest and people have become earnest about it. It is very necessary because we have to eradicate illiteracy in our country because ours is the second largest illerate country in the world. I do not know whether it is still second or otherwise. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that the schemes which are formulated for this purpose are implemented effectively. I know, you alone cannot do it. The States must also do it. I request you to monitor it. You are holding so many meetings with the State Ministers. I request you that you should have a separate meeting with the Ministers with regard to adult education and see that the scheme is implemented effectively.

About the examination reform, it was expected that the UGC should submit a scheme. But I find from the report that till today they have not come out with a scheme. It does not cost anything. I do not know why this scheme has not yet been implemented. I request you to find out this.

About the three-language formula, yesterday also I spoke about this. I have seen this 3-language formula scheme. You

have provided funds for the development of Hindi, English and Sanskrit. But funds provided for the development of regional languages, I should say, are very meagre and disappointing. I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the importance of development of regional languages What you have provided is very meagre and you have not made any attempts to improve them. You have made attempts to develop Hindi. We welcome it; it is a link language. But what attempts have you made ? What provision have you made to teach any of the South Indian languages in the Northern States ? Nothing. I can understand and speak Hindi but can the other Members understand if I speak in Kannada language ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are talking about primary education, not about adult education.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I repeat the same argument which I made last time with regard to the Navodaya schools. In the Navodaya schools, you pick up students from the Sixth Standard When they come to Navodaya School, they forget the regional language. You should make some provision to teach the regional language also in Navodaya schools. In the Navodaya Schools, the curriculum is in English and Hindi. That is why, many of the States are opposing it, though we are implementing it in Karnataka,

There are a number of women voluntary institutions in our country. There are also a number of Mahila Samajams engaged in the service of women and children. You are giving financial assistance to these institutions but it is only token assistance. You must give full financial assistance to the organisations engaged in the service of destitute women. There is one Institute for boys in Bangalore which is run by Shrimati P. R. Jayalakshmamma which is doing very good work. All these Homes engaged in the service of women and children should be given funds in time.

I request you to see that sports are extended to the rural parts also. It should not be mere lip sympathy. Please take action.

I hope that when the Hon. Minister replies, he will answer all these points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Sir, our Human Resource Development Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao is in himself an institution and a great scholar. He is a source of inspiration to the students and educationists not of any particular region but the entire country. We can very well see the results of his inspiration throughout the country. I thank the Hon. Minister for his taking various steps for making the education a strong medium for promotion and propagation of education. We also welcome the national policy of education formulated by him. He has also given concrete shape to it.

Sir, first of all, I thank him for his achievements in the propagation and expansion of education.

His Operation black-board policy has provided great encouragement. The Hon. Minister has paid special attention towards providing school buildings, trained teachers and teaching materials at places where they were backing.

This scheme benefited the field of education and more particularly the students receiving education in the primary schools. It is hoped that we will be able to achieve the objectives of the education policy that we had set in 1986 through this special scheme by 1990. In the meantime we can provide admission to children between the age group of 6 to 14 years and impart them free education. In this way, we will be able to achieve the objectives we had set in this regard.

Sir, here I may refer to the recent announcement made by the Hon. Minister of Finance that some more money will be provided through the budget for the current year *viz* 1988-89 but I would like to draw his attention to the fact that less money has been allocated for Primary Education in comparison to Higher Education, despite the thrust of the Government on the primary education. The Hon. Minister can himself

observe the figures that more money has been allocated under plan expenditure. For the year 1988-89 for school education Rs. 413 crore has been allocated under plan and Rs. 132 crore under Non-Plan and for University and Higher Education Rs. 148 crore and Rs. 454 crore have been allocated under Plan and Non-Plan respectively. It means that less money has been allocated for payment of salaries to the teachers teaching in primary schools under Non-Plan and higher salaries are paid to Teachers of Universities and colleges. In the National Teachers Report—Teachers and the Society and The Report of National Commission on Teachers—Volume 1—grades given in respect of Primary and Higher Secondary Teachers are for less than the Grades of University Teachers. In fact, primary school teacher is supposed to lay good foundation for the development of the child Swami Vivekananda, said the exposure of the talents inherent in the man starts from Primary School Education and if the Government also expects of any Teacher to build the foundation of students, then it must look after him. Therefore the credit and the facilities should be given to Primary Teachers because even today they are underpaid in relation to the labour done by them. Although their contribution in teaching and difficulties faced by them during postings in rural areas are enormous. There is neither any provision for payment of some village allowance to them nor any medical expenses reimbursement allowance. Even after great efforts they fail to get medical, travelling and other allowances from Panchayat Samitis. Therefore, if we really want to give priority to elementary education as we should because it is the base which must be strong then we will have to review our options and remove the anomalies. I except the Hon. Minister who has been closely associated with the rural life and knows the difficulties of the teachers working in Primary Schools there, to do something so that maximum needs of the teachers of Primary Schools could be met after seeking more allocation of funds from the current budget.

Here, I would also like to mention that in accordance with the education policy 1986, our first and foremost objective was to spread elementary education everywhere by enrolling the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years, Second objective was to provide buildings to primary schools in addition to teaching material. Third objective was that the teachers appointed should be trained one and who should have self-confidence about their teaching capabilities because a teacher can be a person who has self-confidence and knows that he can satisfy the curiosity of the students and answering their questions likely to be raised in the class on the basis of his knowledge and experience. For this purpose, teacher himself should be well trained. This also has two stages—first is the same that one gets training before joining service and then a refreshing course after joining the service and through other media. I appreciate the target fixed by the Government for training five lakh teachers every year which in itself is very commendable. Besides, Teachers Commission has submitted his report. All the Commissions appointed present different view points and create more ambiguity. They have stated that in some States XI passed candidates are appointed teachers and given one year training. In our State XI passed candidates are given two years training. This Commission's recommendation is that X passsed candidates be given four year's training which is impracticable because there should be no training lasting more than two years. Therefore, we should not give importance to such things which are not practicable But in addition, it is necessary to see that if someone wants to become doctor he must acquire MBBS degree For becoming engineer, B.E. or Polytechnic degree is a must, but for becoming teacher any body can go and join school Right to teach in a school should not be granted to everybody as long as one not trained upto a national level because if right to teach is granted to an untrained person who has no knowledge of teaching then it will mean that Government is not serious about nation building. Due to this faulty system, nobody from rural areas, not a single child comes upto the high national level, *viz*, IAS, IPS, Indian Education Service, Indian Engineering Service, Indian Medical Service and other services Students of only selected educational institutions succeed in the competitive examinations. As a result of this, a vested interest has been developed in the country that only students of selected schools and colleges succeed into important services. In order to bring an end to this practice, Government must consider the question of academic level of teachers

and the training given to them.

Now I would like to dwell on new education policy. Under new education policy, we hope that Government will make the education job oriented and in addition to this more and more technical knowledge will also be imported. But today, the Hon. Minister...(*Interruptions*). You are disturbing me unnecessarily. I want to give you some useful information, please listen. It does not behave an Hon Member to disturb others. They must understand these things. We have been elected to this august House, time has been allotted, we are educated people and want to place our point of view, please listen to me. It is up to the Government to take any action on our proposals or not...(*Interruptions*). I was expressing my views on new education policy. The thrust of new education policy which has also been discussed in detail in the House and you had also studied it. The main reason was that common man wanted a change in education and education policy. The common man, teachers and parents expected that new education policy should help the children studying in schools and colleges to achieve something in life and should not become liabilities on their parents. With this end in view Government resolved to make education job oriented. The Government wants to give importance to technical education instead of general education, which has also been adopted by some western countries. The students do not become liability on their parents if they have vocational education, I request that emphasis should be laid on setting up Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics and other such institutions for promoting technical education in the country. In this connection, my suggestion is that polytechnics should be set up at block level and there should be a phased programme for it. Several difficulties especially shortage of resources can arise in this task. But atleast this should be the approach of Central Advisory Board of Education and they should let us know as to when they can set up Polytechnics at block level—by 1990 or 1995. Up to what year the Government plans to set up Industrial Training Institutes at Panchayat level in the country because these institutions are the only source of providing technical know-how. This is the only alternative in the technical field which can help the students at the regional level. But the Government has not resolved to give it a practical shape in any if its papers, performance Reports or Implementation Programmes. I feel that the Government should think over it and consider it an issue of national importance. I agree that the Centre cannot accomplish this task on its own and co-operation of States is necessary for its implementation. Education Ministers of States are members of the Central Advisory Board...(*Interruptions*). I shall take five minutes more.

Another question arising in the field of technical education is how to vocationalise it. As the Hon. Members who spoke before me also said, it has not been clearly spelt out how to go about achieving this objective. It is very important to clearly define the steps to be taken. My constituency of Alwar has an industrial area. But there is no coordination between the high schools, higher secondary schools, colleges, polytechnics or Industrial Training Institutes with the industry. The Government should think about the manner in which industry has to co-ordinate with the educational sector, Although the New Education Policy lays a lot of emphasis on this aspect, but this has not been made clear towards which we should have paid maximum attention. Expenditure earmarked for technical education in the Plan is Rs. 141 crores while Non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 104 crores. This is quite insufficient.

Besides this, the curriculum or syllabus evolved for secondary education under the New Education Policy has no provision for teaching commerce subjects in classes IX, X, XI and XII. Commerce subjects are taught in the college and primary levels but not to clauses IX, X, XI, XII in secondary schools. This is certainly a great lapse and an improvement is asked for. One faculty is missing for four consecutive years. The new prospectus and syllabus which has been prepared should be reconsidered.

Similarly, a standard should be set for teachers. There is no need for options. Non-matriculates should not be appointed as teachers. Such people can be given the option of passing the class X examination and an in-service training within two

years, failing which their services should be terminated.

Another thing I want to say relates to the National Council of Educational, Research and Training's (N.C.E.R.T.) project in our state of Rajasthan. Under this project opportunities are proposed to be given to students who have passed class VIII and live in the same village to work as teachers just because other well-qualified teachers do not reach there. It is also said that regular teachers who are already there may be withdrawn. This is totally against the Education Policy. The Education Policy says that an untrained teacher going to a Government school is a trespasser. Such a person has no right to assume the role of a Government teacher unless he is trained for the job. Page 49 of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers says ;

[*English*]

> "Considering that the elementary is so crucial a level we are strongly of the view that the professional training for the elementary should begin only after the twelfth class and the training should be of at least two years duration."

[*Translation*]

When the Government expects teachers to have read up to class XII and then gone through a two year training, how are boys who have passed class VIII appointed as teachers ? Can there be any greater injustice to the children of those schools ? The Government should not sanction such projects. This particular project in the State of Rajasthan is very much in violation of laws, the Constitution and the Education Policy. Only vested interests launch a propaganda that teachers are not available in Rajasthan. Because one can see thousands of trained teachers in Rajasthan ready to offer their services. They are in search of a job but do not get it. They do not want to offer them a job but want to send students who have passed class VIII to teach in primary schools. The Government should be wary of such vested interests. Projects which actually seek to degenerate the standard of education must not be approved.

At places which Inspectors do not visit, education should be freed from the clutches of local panchayats and municipalities. Education in every State should be brought under the Directorate of Education. The Centre should advise the States on these lines, only then can primary education come up to the right standards and education can be imparted in a proper way. It is wrong to say that teachers do not reach the schools. Some people talk in these terms deliberately. Supposing a teacher is transferred 50 kilometres away. The 'Pradhan', Members of the Panchayat Samiti or the 'Sarpanch' of the area will certainly be angry with that teacher. Therefore Education should be brought under the Directorate of Education.

I suggest that the new project proposed to be started in Rajasthan should not be approved by the Government.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank the Hon Education Minister for the commendable steps taken under the New Education Policy.

Areas of Rajasthan specially the district of Barmer, are way behind the rest of the country in terms of literacy. Only 11 per cent of the population in Barmer, 16 per cent in Jaisalmer and 13 per cent in Jalaur are literate. Of the overall population in Rajasthan 24.8 per cent are literate while the literacy level in Arunachal Pradesh is 30 per cent. Rajasthan comes after Arunachal Pradesh so far as education is concerned. Just 3 per cent of the female population in my district of Barmer are literate. The entire State of Rajasthan, especially my district of Barmer is much behind other States Only 20 per cent of the female population in Rajasthan is literate. Such a low rate of literacy among females does not exist anywhere.

Now the question arises as to what steps the Government has taken in this direction. In 1986-87 Rs 350 crores were provided for education and in 1987-88 Rs. 800 crores have been provided for. The Government has done a remarkable job by spending the entire amount of Rs. 800 crores. The education sector is very much imbalanced. Literacy levels vary from 25 per cent to 33 per cent to 50 per cent. In my district

the literacy rate is 11 per cent. In order to remove these imbalances primary education must be given priority in these areas.

The Government has decided to open 3000 primary schools in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has 200 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies. My Vidhan Sabha constituency covers 90 primary schools. I request the Government to draw up a special programme for the border district of Barmer.

This year Rs. 25 crores have been provided for this purpose, according to the literature circulated by the Government. Today there is heavy demand for primary schools in that area. Ten years before demand of this kind did not exist but today the absence of primary schools is being felt. The Government should open primary schools there keeping in view the necessity. There is ample scope for opening 300 primary schools in Barmer district and 100 primary schools in Jaisalmer district. Each of them could have a strength of 40 students. Therefore, we should lay emphasis on primary education. If the Rajasthan Government cannot make any provisions to this effect then 200 primary schools should be opened for the benefit of students under the Border Area Development Programme. Students have to walk 5-10 kilometres to teach their schools. In these times of drought their health has so much deteriorated that it is sheer torture to traverse that distance on foot. This is also one of the reasons why the attendance of students is so thin. Each Revenue village has spread over a distance of 50-60 kilometres. It is no use opening one school per village as our area is divided into hamlets. One primary school should be opened for every group of 250 hamlets. Revenue villages should not be taken as the basis for opening primary schools This is because each Revenue village is spread over a distance of 50 kilometres. In view of this such directives should be given to the Rajasthan Government.

The second thing I want to say relates to 'Operation Black-Board.' This programme should also be incorporated in the Border Area Development Programme. This programme should be introduced in all Block Samitis. At present this programme is going on in only one Block Samiti. The 'Operation Black-Board' programme should be started in every Block Samiti. The people have welcomed this programme and it has proved to be very successful. Therefore, this facility should be provided in all Block Samitis. If there is a shortage of funds then this programme should also be incorporated in the Border Area Development Programme and provisions for funds should be made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not in favour of non-formal education programme. There the eighth class pass students are teaching and at certain places seventh class pass students are teaching. Thus the standard of the students is falling. A provision of 38.4 crore rupees has been made for it which is totally wasted, I would suggest that all the non-formal schools should be converted into primary schools. In this manner wastage will be stopped and a living standard of the students will not fall. If the living standard of students falls then it will not be good for the nation. So, I vehemently oppose it. You wish to promote education through this programme but it can never be useful if standard of students goes down. There fore, this non-formal education scheme should be discontinued.

I appreciate your programme of providing rooms of $25 \times 20$ feet for middle schools, higher secondary schools etc. I request you to build $25 \times 20$ feet rooms for remaining schools of the backward border area Besides this, there is a need for constructing boarding houses because there is no arrangement for the stay of students coming from a distance of 25,30 or 50 miles. There is a need to construct Boarding Houses in Mohangarh and Nachna of Jaisalmer, where Indira Gandhi Canal has reached. Similarly, there is a need for constructing Boarding House in Chohatan, Maiyajalar, Shiv and Gadara road of Barmer. An amount of 45 crore rupees has been provided for the training of teachers and result of which has been very much appreciated. It has also raised their standard. The programme of establishing Navodaya schools is also a very good as it has provided the people of rural areas the opportunities of making more progress. The lecturers, readers and professors in higher

education are not selected on merit but vice-chancellors and Heads of the Departments behave in arbitrary manner. They select the candidates of their respective universities and appoint them. Whether it is Jawahar Lal Nehru University or any other big university they appoint their own lecturers, as Readers and Professors. No priority is given to the people coming from other places of India and selection is not made on merit. They should be provided with guidelines. At present the situation has so much deteriorated that such teachers are being appointed in the universities who have no publications or literary contributions to their credit and who have never taken part in any seminar or symposium. Thus standard of education is falling. Nepotism is order of the day. A panel of experts should be set up on national level for this purpose and the vice-chancellors and Heads of Departments should ask for those names only and not according to their own sweet will. As a result of the present system, standard of lectures is falling and this is not in the interest of the nation. Therefore, steps should be taken to improve the situation.

I.C.D.S. blocks have been established in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. They have forgotten Pokhran area of Jaisalmer district which is worst drought affected area. I C.D S block should be set up in Pokhran. Forty-five paisa for children and seventy paisa for pregnant women have been fixed for food provided to them. It was fixed ten years ago and the same is continuing till today. This food includes gur, wheat and oil. How can the children get all this with 45 paise. They are unable to get any thing especially when area is drought-affected. Therefore, it is of no use. Similarly, 70 or 75 paise have been fixed for the pregnant women. This should be increased keeping in view the high prices. One rupee for children upto six years and Rs 1.50 for pregnant women should be fixed immediately. The C.D.P O. appointed there is a corrupt man. The honest officer is not sent there. Therefore, funds sanctioned by the Government are not used properly, they are rather misused. There is no coordination between the Department of Health and C D.P.O. The doctors are not appointed on permanent basis whereas it should be done. In view of this no useful purpose is being served through this programme. Government should find out the lacunae and try to remove them in order to bring necessary improvements.

Now I would like to say about technical education. Eighty per cent are unemployed among our polytechnic Diploma holders who have passed it in three years. They are not maintaining any contacts with industries, then how will they make use of their study. The technical education used to be imparted in multi-purpose schools, but was not useful from the point of view of earning livelihood. Such education should be imparted which should help them in earning their livelihood. The standard of our education should be high and necessary emphasis should be laid on moral education as no attention is being paid towards it at present. There is no code of conduct at present. Government should evolve a code of conduct and bring an end to tution-system.

With these words, I support the demands of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet 11.00 A.M. tommorrow.

8.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 30, 1988/ Chaitra 10, 1910 (Saka).*

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